"THE NE'ER-DO-WELL"
A Selig Drama De Luxe
at
WEST END CINEMA
Charni Road.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913

Rex Beach's Wonder Story.
"THE NE'ER-DO-WELL"
at
WEST END CINEMA
Charni Road.

VOL. IV NO. 311 BOMBAY: SATURDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1916. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA.

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICES.

P. & O. SAILINGS.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co. will be despatched to London, calling at Marseilles, at frequent intervals.

Steamers will also be depatched for Australia and for China and Japan.

Further particulars regarding fares, names of steamers and dates of departure of the above vessels will be furnished on application to the Undersigned.

Special opportunities are now offering for holiday trips, extending to a fortnight, to Ceylon and back.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

The British India Co. will despatch Mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf and East and South Africa at frequent intervals.

Full particulars regarding dates and fares can also be obtained on application to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON-YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

To Japan, etc.

For sailings and Freight apply to

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.

York Building.

Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 128 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 619.057.

Steamers will be despatched at regula intervals to Japan via Singapore and Hongkong.

For freight and other particulars regarding sailing, etc., please apply to the UNDERSIGNED.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Agent.

Sukhadwalla Building,

Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

ELLERMAN'S

CITY AND HALL LINES.

JOINT SERVICE

HOMEWARD

Sailing will be announced as soon as possible

FARES.	1st Class Single.	1st Class Return	2nd Class Single.	2nd Class Return.
Marseilles	Rs. 555	Rs. 883	Rs. 420	Rs. 630
London via Marseilles	630	1,033	482	723
Liverpool	600	96	52	078
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	...	943	..	713

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to over-staying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided, it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A. and C. Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced stewardess.

A. and C. Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Bombay:—Messrs. H. Bates & Sons, Agency.

Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

ABAD LINE.

FOR BUNDER-ABBAS, HONGKONG, ETC.

For further particulars apply to:—

MIRZA MOHAMED SHIRAZEE,
15, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.
Shirazee's Building, Bombay.

THE PERSIAN GULF S N. CO. LTD.

Steamers are despatched at regular intervals to Persian Gulf and Red Sea Ports 1st and 2nd class passengers' accommodation. Deck passengers also carried.

For further particulars apply to:—

HAJI SULTANALI SHUSHTARY & Co.,
Agents,
121, Esplanade Road.

HEALTHY HAIR HINTS.

The idea that baldness is a sign of intellectuality is fast being exploded.

The hair is not pushed out of the head by the great knowledge inside.

In fact many learned men use Kamala Oil to prevent their hair from coming out.

They are succeeding with Rs. 5oo.

So are many in all stages of intellectuality.

Available everywhere. Send 8 annas for Kamala Oil.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital £2,666,666
Paid-up Capital £1,666,666
Reserve Fund £1,266,666

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate London, E. C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombasa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisuma
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa.
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Daressalam, East Africa.
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.

Agents in Mauritius:

Mouritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

are granted on the Head Office and Branches, in India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches, of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities. Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest nd Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 25,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 20,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalne)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Fengtien	Sydney
Harbin	(Mukden)	(Australia)
Hongkong	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tientsin
Kobe	New York	Tokyo
(Cal. U.S.A.)	Osaka	Tsingtau
Los Angles	Pekin	Tsinanfu
Liaoyang	Singapore	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207.

Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS. BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 7,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

P. WARUSAVITANE BROS

JEWELLERS AND DEALERS IN PRECIOUS STONES.

A large selection of Ceylon hand-made laces always in stock.

CEYLON DEPOT,
Opp. G. P. O., Fort Street,
BOMBAY.

BANKING

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital, ... £ 562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders... £ 562,500
Reserve Fund ..... £ 550,000

HEAD OFFICE.
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpor
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Rangoon
Delhi	Kota Bahru (Kelantan)	Shanghai
Galle		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent on the actual daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the purchase and sale of Government Securities. Stocks and Shares, and receives same for Safe Custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA

INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

Capital £21,200,000
Reserve Fund £21,800
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £21,200,000

HEAD OFFICE: 38, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:
INDIA, BURMA STRAITS & CHINA & CEYLON. MALAY STATES JAPAN.

Bombay	Singapore	Hongkong
Calcutta	Penang	Shanghai
Madras	Malacca	Canton
Karachi	Kwala Lumpor	Foochow
Delhi	Ipoh	Hankow
Amritsar	Klang	Peking
Rangoon	Seremban	Tientsin
Tavoy	Taiping	Yokohama
Colombo		Kobe

JAVA & PHILIPPINES SIAM.
SUMATRA. INDO-CHINA. Manila. Bangkok.
Batavia, Saigon. Cebu. Puket
Sourabaya. Haiphong. Hollo.
Medan.

NEW YORK and all Banks in Australia.

BANKERS—Bank of England, London City and Midland Bank, London, County and Westminster Bank, National Provincial Bank of England, National Bank of Scotland.

The CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER, Agent.

Esplanade Road,
Post Box No. 34, Bombay.
Office Hours—10-30 a.m. to 4 p.m.
Saturday, 10-30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund £1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON
BRANCHES.

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Do. Hongkong
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taipeh
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe India, Australia, America, China and Japan. Credits granted, Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. D. EMARY,
Agent.

14, Chowringhee Road.

BANKING

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

(Bankers to the Government in Basra.)

HEAD OFFICE 4, Crosby Square, London E. C.

Branches at Bombay, Calcutta, Bagdad an Basra, Amara.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Called-up Capital £600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £900,000
Reserve Fund £655,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Kt. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
Emile Francqui, Esq., (Director of the Societe General de Belgique.)
James Leigh Wood, Esq., C. M. G. (Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co.)
J. C. Georges Bouillat, Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris.)
J. S. Haskell Esq., (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq., (of Martin's Bank Ltd.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.

A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji Goculadas, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE.

Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON SAVING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody and interest and dividends for clients.

R. M. TUCKER,
Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorised ..... Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued ..... Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 16,21,208
Reserve Funds ..... Rs. 11,28,650

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Ambalia City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS PENSION FUND LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1870.

No. 278, Hornby Road, near Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital over Two Lakhs.

Investments in Government and approved Securities only.

Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.

The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates Mortality Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. Liberal Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if the occupation is lost.

Commission to canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary & Treasurer

A. S. MOLOOBHOY & CO.

CONTRACTORS AND SUPPLIERS.

Have on hand a stock of galvd. black and steam pipes with fittings, stay boiler and hydraulic tubes, lead brass and copper pipes, gun metal steam wheel valves, ball and other cocks, English leather and hair belting, well pumps, etc.

Price on application—

230 & 231, Nagdevi Street, BOMBAY

HOTELS

THE EVER POPULAR

EMPRESS HOTEL
NASIK ROAD
DEOLALI.

Free Cinema and Musical Entertainment during X'MAS WEEK.

Visitors to Deolali are cordially invited.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL,
Matheran

Is now conducted under the new management of Mr. M. C. LOBO, (the late manager of Pinto's Hotel), who has had experience of this business for over 30 years.

It occupies best situation, and affords all comforts, with good cuisine.

Blocks also reserved for European visitors.

TERMS VERY MODERATE.

THE MODERN HINDU HOTEL
"Lakshmi Vilas"
HIGH GROUND, BANGALORE.

The ideal accommodation for visitors to Bangalore either for a change or Business. Run on the most up-to-date and modern lines. Well ventilated and luxuriously furnished rooms, food to suit all tastes thoroughly vegetarian. Prepared and served by high class Brahmins. Lit throughout by electricity.

Inclusive terms from Rs. 2 per diem.

K. T. APPANNAH,
Proprietor.

JAIPUR HOTEL.

A PALATIAL RESIDENCE of the FIRST RANK. RECOMMENDED BY CONTINENTAL VISITORS, unrivalled for Comforts and excellent Cuisine. Apply to the Proprietor for Short Guide to Jaipur.

ROYAL HOTEL,
OOTACAMUND,

for Europeans and Indians, Centrally situated, near the Government Botanical Gardens. First class cuisine and every comfort. Terms Moderate. Apply to THE MANAGER.

NOW ON
ROYAL HINDU HOTEL
MATHERAN.

HIGHEST POSITION—BEST VIEW.

Deserves its Royal name.

GOVINDJI VASANJI,
"CHAWK HALL"—MATHERAN.

"KRISHNA BHUVAN,"
Mahableshwar

BEST, CHEAPEST HOTEL FOR HINDUS

Month's Boarding and Lodging Rs. 75.

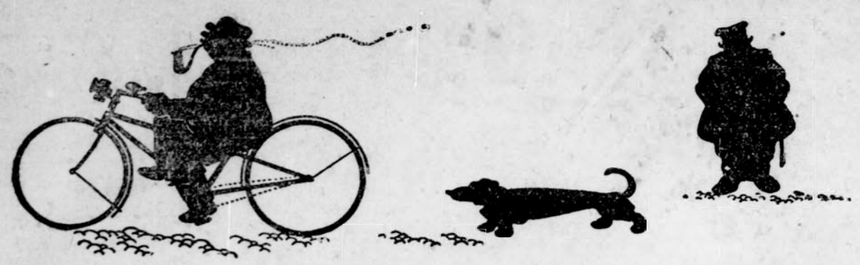
For particulars apply to:

THE PROPRIETOR.

"NEW HOTEL".
JAIPUR (RAJPUTANA).
First Class Family Hotel.
PALATIAL BUILDINGS.
EXCELLENT CUISINE.

Where to go
FOR
REFRESHMENTS
A. VIANELLI,
Chowpati,

PARISIAN DAIRY CO., Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, for high class Table Butter, Rich Cream and Milk.



IF YOU LIVED IN BRANDENBURG

you couldn't use your bicycle for pleasure unless you fitted solid tyres—the General Commanding over there says so!

Bumping along on a solid-tyred bicycle is a come-down for "Kultur," isn't it?

In fact, it puts German cyclists just where British cyclists stood nearly 30 years ago—i.e., before the invention of the Dunlop tyre.

And just as Dunlops made the first pneumatic, so they maintain pr de of place to-day with

DUNLOP, CAMBRIDGE
AND
PERICLES TYRES

"A price to suit every pocket and the best tyre at the price."

DUNLOP RUBBER CO., LIMITED,
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
Founders of the Pneumatic Tyre Industry,
3, Wallace Street, Hornby Road, Bombay.
OF ALL DEALERS

GODREJ'S SAFES.

Used by Their Majesties when IN INDIA.

By appointment to His Excellency The Governor.

Highest Awards wherever Exhibited (13 Exhibitions.)

Largest Safeworks IN INDIA Employing 500 men.

MAKERS TO H.I.M. MINT AND A LARGE NUMBBR OF EUROPEAN AND INDIAN BANKS.

7 LARGE SAFES

supplied to Messrs. EWART LATHAM & Co., after their experience of other safes in the recent fire in their Offices.

372 SAFES

Supplied for Savings Banks in India and Burma after a severe competitive test by fire held in Calcutta by the Director General of Posts and Telegraphs in July 1912.

700 BURGLAR RESISTING SAFES

recently supplied to Government to replace other maker's safes that had been burgled.

GODREJ & BOYCE

MANUFACTURING Co.
Near Gas Work Parel, BOMBAY.

AMRUTANJAN

BEST INDIAN PAIN BALM

Price 8 Annas per Bottle

AMRUTANJAN DEPOT
109, Frere Road, BOMBAY.

HIGH LIFE

THE TRUE TEST
OF RELIABLE TIMEKEEPERS.

Full Jewelled, Lever,
Sterling Silver Rs. 30.

Ditto with Radium Dial,
Rs. 35.

Catalogue on application.

HIGH LIFE WATCH Co.
HORNBY ROAD,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY WASHING CO.

PIONEER CLEANERS.
Military Square, opposite Watson Hotel, Fort.
30 Years' Experience.

Experts in stains removing without cleaning the whole garment.

DRY CLEANING
WITHOUT AID OF WATER

If within 24 hours, Extra Charges.
Except new white flannels and white Silks.

Discoloured Flannels Renovated by Chemical process.

The "Madelaine"

Semi-Rimless Pince-Nez.

The embodiment of elegance with efficiency.

No screws to come loose.
No rivets to crack lenses.

THE "MADELAINE" combines all the advantages of actual rimless without their disadvantages.

The "MADELAINE" is *rimmed* with an invisible white metal band, sunk in the edge of the lens. This is so thin that it does not project, and its colour and finish are such as to blend with the glass, looking exactly like the polished edge of a rimless lens.

If the "MADELAINE" is accidentally dropped, the metal edging will often prevent breakage. Extreme lightness renders them wonderfully easy in wear.

LAWRENCE & MAYO,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS
to the Principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in the East,
No. 44, HORNBY ROAD
(Macmillan Buildings), **BOMBAY.**
Telephone No. 1827.
Also at Cairo, Delhi, Calcutta, Simla, Madras, Lucknow, Rangoon.
HEAD OFFICE: 12, NEW OXFORD ST., LONDON.

CITY SHORT HAND AND TYPEWRITING STUDIO.

Tutors of:—
SHORTHAND
AND
TYPEWRITING
BEST BRITISH MAKE
RIBBONS, CARBONS AND
ALL TYPEWRITER AND
DUPLICATOR SUPPLIES.

Typecopying work done neatly and accurately.

Sole Agents for:—

Empire Typewriter
811, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE LEADING AND ORIGINAL
Firm of OCULISTS & OPTICIANS.

DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & Co

EST. 1890.

71, Esplanade Road, near Currency Bank and Medows Street, Fort.

The FIRST and ONLY firm that introduced RETINOSCOPY (the only scientific method of testing eyesight) in Bombay.

Ours is the ONLY FIRM that give the benefit of a FREE CONSULTATION to purchasers of glasses of an OPHTHALMIC SURGEON from the ROYAL LONDON OPHTHALMIC (MOORFIELDS) HOSPITAL.

The fact that we have the honour of having among our constituents many of the Government high officials, members of the Legal and Medical Profession, Rajas and Nawabs whose written opinion we hold is a sufficient recommendation for our scientific working and high quality of goods.

WE MAKE all sorts of high quality lenses e.g.

KRYPTOK, and various other forms of bifocal & TORIC SPHERICALS, CYLINDERS, SPHERO-CYLINDERS, PRISMS AND THEIR COMBINATIONS in white as well as different MEDICALLY TINTED Lenses.

"LU-LU" EYE DROP

A safe cure for sore, inflamed, weak eyes, granulated lids, corneal ulcers, etc.

DO YOU SLEEP WELL?

If you do not sleep well, it's a very good sign that you are not in good physical condition. The probability is that your appetite is also poor. You are tired out, but restless. Whatyou need is something to aid digestion, nourish the blood, and quiet the nerves

Prof. JAMES'

ELECTRO TONIC PEARLS.

are an ideal general tonic for an impovrished system. They stimulate secretions—make your digestion what it ought to be, and increase the quantity and quality of your blood.

Trial package for 2 days' use will be sent on receipt of four annas postal stamps.

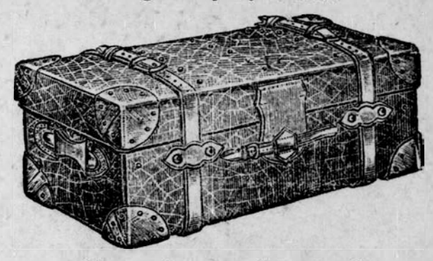
Rs. 2-0-0 per bot. of 40 pearls.

Get a bottle today and start the treatment now

ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL Co.
No. 355 (Dept. O.) Jooma Musjid,
MARINE, BOMBAY.

FOR TRAVELLERS.

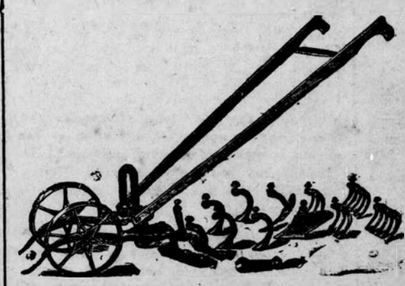
Our Solid Leather Trunks need no testimonials as there are none to surpass genuine quality we stock.



Sizes; 30", 33', 36", and 40"

SUTOR & CO.
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
Agents:—
THE WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT AND EQUIPMENT FACTORY, Sion, Bombay.

FARM AND GARDEN IMPLEMENTS.



Double and Single Wheel Hoe for small family vegetable gardens and for cultivation on a small scale. Plants and cultivates four times the acreage that could be done otherwise.

Bullock-Hoes (the latest of their kind) complete with plates, shovels, hoes, etc., fitted on strong expanding frames for heavy field work.

Sugarcane Mills of exceptionally Heavy Built, Scrapers, Pumps, Oil Engines etc., always in stock for immediate delivery.

CLUBWALLA & CO., LD.
STOVE DEPOT)
50, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SEISHINTAN

assists digestion and helps you keep healthy and fit for the day's work.

AGENTS WANTED.
Sole Agents for India:

SEISHINTAN DEPOT
MORARJI MARKET, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

JUST THE WATCH YOU NEED "OMEGA"

"In the World's Pocket" and high in the World's Esteem

Nickel Case with fine English Leather		Rs. 20 & 25
0,935 Silver	" " "	30 & 35
Gold 14 ct.	" " " (Gold Buckle)	Rs. 80
" 18 ct.	" " " " " " "	" 100

GUARANTEED FOR 3 YEARS.
Radium Dial costs Rs. 5 Extra.
SOLE AGENTS:—

ABRECHT & CO.
289, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Also can be had from all respectable Watch Dealers in India and Burma.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(Registered under the Indian Companies' Act VI of 1882 on 21st December).

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Rs. 30,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	Rs. 15,00,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS: 3 per cent. per annum allowed on daily balance over Rs. 500 from January to June and 2½ per cent perannum from July to December.

DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods. Rates on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS allowed on approved securities at favourable rates.

Purchase and Sale of securities at best rates available effected WITHOUT COMMISSION.

DETAILED Rules and further particulars on application.

AUDITORS: Messrs. A. F. FERGUSON & Co., Chartered Accountants, act as weekly Auditors of the Bank.

5 per cent. Exchequer Bonds are brought and sold by the Bank.

HEAD OFFICE:
Allice Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
S. N. POCHKHANAWALA,
Manager.

ESTD. 1877.

RAMJI BHAGWAN & BROS.,
GOLDSMITHS AND JEWELLERS,
209, SHAIK MEMON St., BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE No. 674. TELEGRAMS:—MUFFOHAIN.

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BUSINESS NOTICES

"WANTED" "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headlines count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Vouchers given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES

may be had on application to—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,

"Bombay Chronicle."

MISCELLANEOUS

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc., Subjects:—"Bookkeeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand, and Shorthand Speed Classes. Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, Gopaldas Laldas, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

JOB PRINTING.—Send any orders you wish to be executed promptly and to your satisfaction to the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS, 8 Medows Street, Fort.

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

WANTED—STUDENTS for The Bombay School of Chemistry and Pharmacy which opens in December. Special Courses for Dispensers and Chemists. Good Prospects for passed candidates. For particular apply to the Principal, Lamington Road, Bombay. 5975

WANTED—Parents to know that we are specialist in (Conversational and General) English, (St. I to VII) WHOLE-DAY or any hours. Mathematics made easier Violin, Mandolin Tuitions arranged. Pamphlet Free. Call or write: EMPIRE TUITION CLASS, 259-261, Hornby Road, Opp. Cox and Co., Fort.

WANTED—A SCIENCE GRADUATE and a qualified DRILL and GYMNASTIC TEACHER for the Tutorial High School, Ahmedabad. Apply to the MANAGER. 6156

MOTOR VEHICLE.

FOR SALE—Fords New Ford Seconds Tubes Tyres and Accessories. Repairs Painting overhauling Undertaken.

OMIAR MOTOR WORKS CO.,

Hughes Road, Chowpatti.

WANTED

WANTED.—A FLAT in Fort for a small family from 1st January. Write to Box No. 100, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT by an experienced Weaving Master. Sizing speciality. Apply to Box No. 431, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6416

WANTED CAPTAIN and CHIEF OFFICER for steamer. Apply sharp stating experience and salary required to Box No. 452, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6477

WANTED—RECRUITS for the Anglo-Indian Battery. Apply to th RECRUITING AGENT, Anglo-Indian Force 118, Esplanade Road (above Thacker's) Bombay.

WANTED—CAPITALIST to finance an old established and well-known concern. Large returns guaranteed. No risk. For particulars apply to Box No. 448, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—AGENTS for the SALE of "THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE" in the principal cities of India. For terms communicate with the MANAGING-DIRECTOR, Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., 8, Medows Street Fort. Bombay

A FLAT of 4 rooms, with E. L. and F., furnished or unfurnished, facing the sea if possible, wanted by a European gentleman for 6 months from 1st January next; 1st floor preferred. Apply stating rent to Box No. 456 Advt. Dept "Bombay Chronicle." 6491

WANTED—A full-time SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING TEACHER. Salary Rs. 60 to Rs. 80. Apply stating qualifications and terms and enclosing copies of testimonials to Box No. 436, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6436

ASSISTANT SURGEONS and SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS required temporarily for anti-plague inoculation duty. For terms etc., apply to the SANITARY COMMISSIONER for the Government of Bombay, Poona. 6499

WANTED—A FINANCING PARTNER to buy an excellent property for Rs. 40,000 now worth Rs. 55,000. A unique opportunity. Please apply at once to Box No. 460, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6495

WANTED—An EDUCATED HINDU GOVERNESS to take charge of three children in a Hindu family to educate them and to take general care of them. Apply sharp with copies of testimonials and the pay expected, to Box No. 464, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6505

WANTED—CHIEF or SOLE AGENTS, on liberal terms of commission, throughout the Bombay Presidency, the C. P. and the U. P. for a throughly sound and well-established Life Assurance Co., of Bombay. Excellent prospects for really good men. Apply stating past experience to Box No. 461, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6496

VIVE LA FRANCE !

THE FRENCH ROOM, affiliated to the ALLIANCE FRANCAISE DE PARIS and the TOURING CLUB DE FRANCE, gives its resident and non-resident members (1) conversational practice in the most pleasant forms, (2) practical help when they travel in France.

Apply to PROF. LOUIS PELTIER, Thoburn House, Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

WANTED

WANTED—A JUNIOR DRAFTSMAN for an Architect's office. Apply stating full particulars and salary required to Box No. 462, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6497

WANTED—A FAST TYPIST able to correspond, with business experience, for an outstation firm. Salary according to qualification. Apply to Box No. 463, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6503

WANTED—A FINANCING PARTNER, up to Rs. 10,000 for an established and very profitable business with full guarantee of invested sum. Please apply to Box No. 458, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6493

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—One WESTINGHOUSE D. C. shunt wound 15 B.H.P. 460 volts, 950/1100 R. P. M. complete with shunt regulator and pulley. Apply to Box No. 15, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1083

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND GALVANIZED PIPES 2½", consignment just arrived; also ¾" and 4" iron pipes. For particulars apply to

EBRAHIM REHAMANJEE,

6504 Bazargate St., Fort.

FOR SALE—SLOTTING MACHINES, Lathes Screw cutting, Machines, and machinery of every description. Send your enquiries to Box No. 1000, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 673

FOR SALE.—At Bennett's auction on SATURDAY, the 30th December, a BAY WALER MARE in splendid condition. Sold off as not further needed. Broken to harness and saddle. Perfectly confidential. 6488

WE now stock special sets of 6 to 12 superior 4 levers brass Padlocks all alike with only one key in duplicate to pass all padlocks in the set obviating the carriage of a heavy bunch of keys. For quotations apply to R. H. PATUCK & Co., 14, Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE OR RENT.—FURNISHED BUNGALOW (the Alliance Mission Home) at Lonavla, G.I.P.R., consisting of sitting and dining rooms, 7 bedrooms, 7 bathrooms, cookroom, storeroom and servants' quarters. For further particulars apply to:—

Rev. S. H. AUERNHEIMER,

6498 Malkapur, Berar.

GLOBE'S TYPEWRITER BARGAINS:—

L. C. Smith No. 5 (Slightly used Rs. 200	
Remington No. 10 Rebuilt Rs. 190, Brief	Rs. 200
Oliver No. 5 Rebuilt Foolscap	Rs. 150
Royal Standard No. 5 Little used	Rs. 150
Santa Portable with B. S. D/Color New	Rs. 140
Corona Potable Typewriter Almost New	Rs. 150
Blick No. 8 with B. S. Leather Case Ex.	Rs. 100
Remington No. 7 Rs. 85, Two Colors	Rs. 95
Remington No. 8 Two-color fine	Rs. 100
Standard Folding in Leather Case	Rs. 100
Empire Typewriter No. 1 Brief Size	Rs. 65
Williams No. 4 Foolscap Size	Rs. 55
Smith Premier with 3 color ribbon	Rs. 70
Chicago Typewriter very good	Rs. 50
Densmore with B. S. very good Brief	Rs. 75
Remington No. 9 "Marathi" Foolscap	Rs. 135

A visit to our Show-Room will pay you.

THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING Co.,

36, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

Tele: "Writertype."

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE:—

Blick No. 7 Rs. 70, Better	Rs. 90
Empire No. 1 Rs. 80, Leather case	Rs. 90
Remington No. 7 Rs. 80 2 colours, fine	Rs. 110
Remington No. 7 Slightly Used	Rs. 170
Oliver No. 3 Rebuilt, Rs. 140, Brief	Rs. 155
Oliver No. 5 Rebuilt Rs. 180, Brief	Rs. 195
Underwood No. 3, Brief, Visible	Rs. 150
Yost No. A, Visible Rs. 125, No. 20, Latest	Rs. 200
Empire No. 1 New Left Unused Rs. 160, No. 2	Rs. 190
Remington No. 10 Rebuilt Rs. 195, Brief	Rs. 210
Remington No. 10, Slightly Used, Visible	Rs. 225
Remington No. 11, Brief, with Tabulators	Rs. 225

NICOLLS & COMPANY,

Typewriter Experts,

Opp. Petit Institute,

Hornby Road, Bombay.

TO BE LET

TO BE LET—An airy office room in front at Churchgate Street, Rs. 25. Apply to Box No. 459, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6494

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder—Rooms facing Yacht Club, Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs 25 to Rs. 125. Rooms can be furnished and arrangements for Board made on shortest notice. Apply to MANAGER. 703.

PUBLIC NOTICES

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TEMPORARY STOPPAGE OF GOODS TRAFFIC.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that owing to shortage of coal it has been found necessary as a temporary measure to suspend the booking of all Public goods traffic in the direction of Bombay except Coal, Manganese Ore and Stores for the Military Department.

W. LAIDLAW,

for General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 28th December, 1916. 262

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

ADVERTISERS are requested to note that the management cannot guarantee to insert advertisements in the "Bombay Chronicle" unless the copies reach this office before 6-0 p.m., (S.T.)

MANAGING DIRECTOR,

"Bombay Chronicle."

Bombay, 30th August, 1916.

PUBLIC NOTICES

BOMBAY VETERINARY COLLEGE.

THE FIRST TERM of the next Session commences on January 4th, 1917. Students who desire to enter the College, should present themselves on that date at 10-30 a.m.

About five scholarships (value Rs. 15 per mensem) will be awarded to Matriculates and School Final men. Residents of the Bombay Presidency are alone eligible. Those wishing to obtain scholarships must present themselves at the College on January 4th and should enter their names as candidates as soon as possible.

Paying students unless Matriculates or School Final men are required to pass the College Entrance Test held at the College on January 4th and the following days.

All candidates must pass an Examination in Physical fitness held at the College on January 4th and the following days and must produce certificates of Moral character.

Further particulars may be obtained on application.

THE PRINCIPAL,

Bombay Veterinary College.

Parel, Bombay, 26th October, 1916. 5734

NOTICE.

JEENA & Co. are prepared to clear and ship goods on quite reasonable terms including or excluding landing, warehousing, rent, insurance, duty, cartage and for delivery at the railway station or any part of Bombay.

All charges must be paid before delivery.

Special terms can be arranged with mercantile firms or others who may wish us to conduct their sole clearing and forwarding work.

JEENA & Co.,

34, Churchgate Street,

820 Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be closed on MONDAY, the 1st proximo, that day being a Public Holiday (New Year), under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

R. AITKEN,

Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 23rd December, 1916. 6471

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that GAJANAN JANARDHAN MANTRI, BALWANT JANARDHAN MANTRI and JAYWANT JANARDHAN MANTRI have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client CHHOGALAL HINDOOJI. All persons having any claim or claims against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 121, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to such claims and the same if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

(1) All that piece of land with a house and three sheds standing thereon situate at Worli Road Sambhu Mahadev Pakhadi admeasuring 2,500 square yards bearing Survey No. 3179 Municipal G Ward No. 1237 (1) (2) 1582 and Street Nos. 238, 238A and 582 bounded on the North by the property of Narayen Govindji; on the East by the property of Varjiwandas Mahadeodas; on the South partly by the property of Varjiwandas Mahadeodas and partly by the property of Kundlic Pandoji, and on the West by the Worli Road.

(2.) All that piece or parcel of land situate at Worli Road Sambhu Mahadev Pakhadi admeasuring 510 square yards bearing Survey No. 3297 and Municipal Ward G No. 1243 (2) and Street No. 2449 and bounded on the East by the property of Dadoba Jagonnath, on the west by a passage; on the North by the property of Gopal Juggonnath and on the South by a passage.

(3). All that piece or parcel of land situate at Worli Road Sambhu Mahadev Pakhadi admeasuring 952 square yards bearing Survey No. 3310 and Municipal G Ward No. 1243 (2) and Street No. 2449 and bounded on the East by the property of Pandoorang Govindji; on the West by the property of Waman Sadashiv; on the North by the property of Mangaldas Nathoobhai and on the South by the property of Pandurang Govindji. And,

(4). All that piece or parcel of land situate at Worli Road Sambhu Mahadev Pakhadi admeasuring 212 square yards bearing Survey No. 3298 and bearing Municipal G Ward No. 210 and Street No. 112 and bounded on the East and North by a passage; on the South by the property of Bhasker; and on the West by the property of Waman Sadashiv.

Dated this 29th day of December, 1916.

MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS,

6507 Purchasers Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that KASTUR MOOLA and LAVJI BHIMA have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client, LAKHMICHAND KHETSEY. All persons having any claim or claims against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 121, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to such claims and the same if any will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land situate on the Elphinstone Land Estate outside the Fort and in the Island of Bombay at Broach Street in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement five hundred and eighty square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the North by the said Broach Street, on the South and East by vacant ground of the said Trustees of the Port of Bombay, and on the West by the land in the occupation of Pooja Jetha, together with the messuage, tenements or dwelling house standing thereon and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under B. Ward Nos. 5411 (1)—(1A)—(1B), and Street Nos. 58A. 58AA, 58AAA.

Dated this 29th day of December, 1916.

MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS,

6506 Purchaser's Attorneys.

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that NATHIBO, widow of ABDUL HUSSEIN TAJBHOY, GULAMABAS ABDUL HUSSEIN, and ASMABAI, daughter of the said ABDUL HUSSEIN TAJBHOY and wife of ALIBHOY MAHOMEDALI, all of Bombay Bora Mahomedan Inhabitants have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our office No. 14, K., Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land together with the messuage tenement or buildings standing thereon situate at Kawasji Patel Street within the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement about eighty-five square yards and 5/7 of a square yard and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 262 New No. 5146 Old Survey No. 382 and New Survey No. 8982 and bounded on the East by the said Kavasji Patel Street, on the West by the property of Dhunjibhoy Kikabhoy Hotelwala on the North by the property of Jehangir Framji Batliboi and on the South by the property formerly of Dr. Sorabji Nadirshaw, but now of Fardoonji Rustomji Sethna which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 1508 and Street No. 88 and were formerly in the occupation of the tenants of Abdul Hussein Tajbhoy and are now in the occupation of the Vendors' tenants.

Dated this 28th day of December, 1916.

MERWANJI KOLA & Co.,

6500 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MANECKJI SHAPOORJEE VACHA, RUTTENBAI MERWANJI KHAREGAT and DHUNBAI MANECKJEE TARACHAND, the Executor and Executrices of the last Will and Codicil of SHAPURJEE JEWAJEE and the said MANECKJEE SHAPOORJEE VACHA, RUTTENBAI MERWANJI KHAREGAT, DHUNBAI MANECKJEE TARACHAND and JEELOOBAI MUNCHERJEE KHAREGAT, BAIFOOI SORABJI TARACHAND and SOONABAI NUSSERWANJI SEERVAI, the children of the said Shapurjee Jewajee all of Bombay Parsee Inhabitants have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our Office No. 14, K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of freehold land together with the messuage tenement or stables standing thereon situate at Parsi Bazar Street now called Beef Lane within the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 817 square yards or thereabouts and which said premises are known as the Old Beef Market and bounded on the East partly by a Road leading from the said Parsi Bazar Street to the premises under description and partly by a common sweeper's passage on the West by a public passage on the North by the property of Dhunjibhoy Bomanji Mistry and others and on the South by a public passage which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A. Ward Nos. 1754, 1755 and 1756 and Street Nos. 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, and 16 (Beef Lane) and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendors.

Dated this 28th day of December, 1916.

MERWANJI KOLA & CO.,

6501 Purchaser's Attorneys.

SALE BY AUCTION

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, Apollo Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 521.

AUCTION SALE OF THE HOWARD AND BULLOUGH MILLS, Co., Ltd. (In Liquidation).

By order of R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Official Liquidator of the Howard and Bullough Mills Co., Ltd., (in liquidation), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of January, 1917, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises of the said Mills at De Lisle Road, Parel, the immoveable property of the said Mills including the fixed plant, engines, boilers, sprinklers, spinning machinery, electric installation and machinery, etc., together with the rights to the user of the trade marks and tickets of the said Company.

For further particulars, list of machinery and printed copies of conditions of sale, apply to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.,

Auctioneers

Bombay, 30th December, 1916.

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY

THE ROYAL YAKUTI.

(ANANG VILAS.)

This Yakuti or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has a wonderful property of increasing the nerve power and is a specific for diseases. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities among Rajas, Maharajas and many of our esteemed customers. But we have ventured to give it publication simply with a view to place it before the general public owing to the demand of several friends. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We would not like to blow the trumpet as is the fashion of the day, but suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the efficacy of Ayurvedic and Unani mtdicines. We recommend it also to those persons who desire to tone up the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory and to guard against debility. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It restores strength and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires, it is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills, Rupees ten only. Postage extra. No. PARHEZ necessary.

Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM, Rajkot, Kathiawar.

AMUSEMENTS

"THE NE'ER DO WELL"

REX BEACH'S

GREAT NOVEL OF THRILLING ADVENTURES AND PASSIONATE LOVE EPISODES HAS BEEN MADE INTO ONE OF THE FINEST FILMS EVER SHOWN.

EXCITEMENT IN NEW YORK'S UNDERWORLD.

TREMENDOUS DOINGS BY THE PANAMA CANAL

WONDERFUL SCENES OF THE LARGEST CANAL IN THE WORLD, SHOWING THOUSANDS OF WORKMEN TOILING IN THE CULEBRA CUT.

SEE IT TO-NIGHT

AT THE

WEST END CINEMA.

6-45—8-30—10.

Extra Matinees to-day and to-morrow at 3-15 and 5.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

QUEEN OF BOMBAY,

HOME OF SELECT CINEMA.

EVERY EVENING AT 6-45 & 10.

NEW FILM BILL TO-NIGHT.

"FROM BROADWAY TO A THRONE."

A five reel comody splendidly acted showing the career of a poor American, who was taken by the State Officers as the missing Prince of a Kingdom. The situations through his inexperienced behaviour at the Court at State Functions are very noteworthy. At last the missing heir-apparent is found and the hero retires with his sweetheart.

"PRESUMPTUOUS SOARINGS."

A comedy suitable for the beginning of a New Year. It shows the foolish but pleasant dream of an over-ambitious young man who is about to enter a business career. He sees himself remarkably successful at earning money without having to work hard for it.

"HIS NEIGHBOUR'S WIFE."

Still another Comedy. In order to get better wages a young man pretends to his employer that he is married. The latter is so pleased that he invites himself to dine with the "couple." The employee has to get his neighbour's wife to pretend she is his own, with usual funny complications and happy ending.

THE ROYAL OPERA HOUSE REVIEW OF WAR REVIEWS.

A series of pictures reviewing the valour of Great Britain and her friends during the War.

NEW PROGRAMME BY THE ORCHESTRA.

Prices: Re. 1/8, Re. 1, Ans. 8 & 4, Box seats, Rs. 2.

KARANI'S

UNIQUE COLLECTION OF

NEW YEAR CARDS

INDIAN VIEW CARDS

from 4 annas.

AUTO-STATIONERY

60 varieties from two to six annas.

PATRIOTIC CARDS

from 4 annas.

HAND PAINTED, CELLULOID & OTHER CHOICE VARIETIES.

BEST COLLECTION AT POPULAR PRICES.

J. B. KARANI'S SONS.

BOOKSELLERS,

[Parsi Bazar, Fort, Bombay.

NEW ALEXANDRA

NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET,

Tel. No. 1882.

TO-NIGHT. TO-NIGHT.

Has pleasure in presenting

THE SERIAL EXTRAORDINARY.

THE SERIAL WONDERFUL.

THE SERIAL SUPREME.

THE SERIAL UNIQUE.

PEG O' THE RING

1st Instalment. 6 Reels.

Featuring the two greatest serial stars in all filmdom.

LUCILLE LOVE

and

COUNT HUGO.

With an all star cast, including famous CIRCUS PERFORMERS from world renowned Shows as BARNUM and BAILEY, RINGLING BROS., HAGENBECK and WALLACE and SELLS FLOTO.

A GLORIOUS SPECTACLE GLOWING WITH THE FASCINATING ATMOSPHERE OF THE CIRCUS RING.

A KALEIDOSCOPIC ENSEMBLE OF TALENT, ACTS, INCIDENTS, AND STARTLING THRILLING EVENTS.

THE GREATEST FILM SHOW ON EARTH.

THRICE NIGHTLY:—7, 8-45, 10-30.

SATURDAY AND SUNDAY

EXTRA PRIZE SHOWS, AT 5-15.

USUAL HALF RATES.

Re. 1 to As. 2.

BOOK YOUR SEATS IN ADVANCE TO AVOID CRUSH.

N.B.—Dainty illustrated booklet of the whole story, can be had at the theatre, PRICE ANNAS TWO only.

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN CINEMA.

SANDHURST ROAD.

SATURDAY, 30th DEC. 1916.

LONDON'S ENEMIES.

SATURDAY, 6th JAN. 1917.

PROTEA—Part IV

FROM FRIDAY 12th JAN. 1917

MYSTERY OF AL-SIN

A super Serial of 45,000 feet.

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YEAR'S TALK

IT MIGHT seem funny but any one can "Stand Sitting" 90 minutes on end seeing the Olympia Moving Pictures!

ROME was called Cæsar's home. Adam called Earth his home. Bombay's picture-lovers will eventually call "OLYMPIA" their home.

OLYMPIA'S first thought is their patrons' entertainment and they will spare nothing to add to their Patrons' comfort and enjoyment.

NO FILM can be interesting without being Sensational and it is futile for any one to assert the other way. Some make it their boast BUT OLYMPIA DON'T.

CLEAN and wholesome sensation is what Olympia aim at and every film shown shall have amusement and education combined. Every rupee paid shall be worth a guinea to your mind.

LAUGHTER is always good provided, like everything good, it is not carried to excess. Olympia show films that ensure laughter to a healthy extent.

A RECORD-BREAKER among Serials is the "Iron Claw" and both the Press and the Public are unanimous about it. Olympia want everybody to see it. The concluding chapters are the very essence of Mystery but they let you into the heart of it.

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That's What They All Say:

The Serial! The Serial! The Serial!

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What would you do if
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It's a story of unusual lure and fascination. It's an unique serial photoplay, one that will grip you, sway you, thrill your every emotion. Its a serial for every man, woman and child who loves the romance of the circus. It will recall your younger days. It will entertain you—delight you. Take the entire family every week to see "The Adventures of Peg O' The Ring" at
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15 Weeks
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3 Shows Nightly

COMMENCING 7—8-45 AND 10-30.

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To-day, Saturday & Tomorrow, Sunday, At 3-30 & 5 P.M.

AND

On Monday, being The NEW YEAR DAY, At 5 P. M.

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ALHAMBRA CINEMA

New Sandhurst Road.

Prices of Admisson:

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WEATHER REPORT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Dec. 29.

The weather is clearing in Burma, but rain again has been nearly general in south Burma and the Andamans. The chief amounts are, one inch at Tavoy and one and a half inches at Table Island. The depression affecting Northwest India has given cloud along the Frontier, but is still at consideraable distance.

Forecast:—A few falls of rain in Burma, some snow and rain along the North-west Frontier.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 28th Dec. 1916

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr	29.876 Inch.
Temperature of Air	74.5 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	65.7 "
Dew Point	60.9 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.637 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	2.4 "
Maximum temperature of Air	81.7 "
Minimum....do.....do	67.8 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NE,E,W,WNW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours from midnight to midnight	117 Miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES IN BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.	LOW WATER. Day of Month	Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.
	Dec.	h.	m.	ft. in.	Dec.	h.	m.	ft. in.
Fri.	29	m 2	18	29 10	29	m 8	32	17 3
Sat.	30	m 2	38a	29 11	30	m 9	19a	16 11
Sun.	31	m 3	37a	28 11	31	m 9	26	17 4
Mon.	Jan. 1	m 4	45a	26 3	Jan. 1	m 10	12a	16 6
Tues.	2	m 5	44	25 9	2	m 10	27	17 6
Wed.	3	m 6	9a	25 7		11	54a	20 0
Thur	4	m 6	53	25 10		0	44a	21 2
		m 8	3a	25 1	3	m 1	30	17 7
		m 9	13a	26 6	4	m 2	21	17 8
		m 8	55a	24 10		m 3	9a	17 5
		9	55a	27 3		2	39a	17 2

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Dec.		Sunrise.		Sunset.	
" 29	(Friday)	" 7h.	11m.	" 6h.	11m.
" 30	(Saturday)	" 7h.	11m.	" 6h.	12m.
" 31	(Sunday)	" 7h.	12m.	" 6h.	12m.
Jan. 1	(Monday)	" 7h.	12m.	" 6h.	13m.
" 2	(Tuesday)	" 7h.	12m.	" 6h.	13m.
" 3	(Wednesday)	" 7h.	12m.	" 6h.	14m.
" 4	(Thursday)	" 7h.	13m.	" 6h.	14m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—

New Moon	1916 Dec.	25th.,	2h. 1.2m. a.m.
First Quater	" "	31st.,	5h. 57.3m. p.m.
Full Moon	1917 Jan	8th.,	1h. 12.0m. "
Last Quarter	" "	16th.,	5h. 12.1m. p.m.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 29th December 1916 was 30.138 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .061 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 32 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 32 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .016 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 29th December, 1916, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Night temperature is in defect in the north and the east Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Temperature continues in defect.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Night temperature continues in defect in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect Temperature is in defect in Central India West.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Temperature continues in defect.

The Konkan.—Skies are moderately clouded. Temperature is in defect at Mormugao. The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are moderately clouded in the south Bombay Deccan and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Temperature continues in defect.

General Remarks.—No rainfall of importance has been reported. A disturbance which has been giving rain in the Persian area for the past two days appears to be advancing eastwards.

A few showers may occur in Baluchistan and possibly in the extreme north.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 a. m. on FRIDAY, the 29th of December 1916.

STATIONS	Temp in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Rainfall. Total 1st Jan. to date.	Departure, 1st Jan. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire						
Do. (28th Dec.)	66.7	52.2	90	1.45	1.49	—3.01
Jask	76.1	57.2	83	0.50	0.58	—0.99
Do. (th Dec.)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (th Dec.)	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	71.0	42.5	52	..	'0	—0.31
Rawalpindi	66.3	32.6	78	..	0.33	—0.78
Lahore	69.0	35.9	87	..	0.62	—0.40
Hissar	70.4	38.2	49	..	0	..
Ambala	66.7	36.3	87	..	0	—0.78
Delhi	67.1	46.1	50	..	0	—0.56
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	70.7	41.8	53	..	0	—0.36
Mainpuri	68.8	39.2	71	..	0.01	—0.54
Jhansi	71.8	39.8	66	..	0.78	0.43
Cawnpore	68.0	47.7	89	..	2.30	1.72
Allahabad	68.7	50.2	92	..	0.51	—0.06
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	72.5	41.8	58	..	0	—0.19
Karachi	77.0	56.0	57	..	0	—0.16
Ajmer	69.4	30.2	71	..	0	—0.42
Jaipur	72.0	40.3	51	..	0	—0.25
Kotah	75.0	44.8	43	..	0	—0.31
Mount Abu	69.2	45.4	33	..	0	—0.36
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	79.0	46.1	42	..	0	—0.15
Dwarka	81.1	59.8	59	..	0	—0.06
Veraval	76.0	60.8	41	..	0	—0.33
Rajkot	82.2	47.9	28	..	0	—0.28
Bhavnagar Para	81.0	55.2	66	..	0	—0.25
Surat	83.9	55.7	59	..	0	—0.13
Ahmedabad	83.2	55.0	45	..	0	—0.19
Deesa	83.0	47.0	48	..	0	—0.16
Neemuch	73.1	42.0	44	..	0	—0.32
Indore	76.1	47.1	56	..	0.86	0.33
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	70.8	41.9	73	..	2.76	2.04
Saugor	72.6	50.2	33	..	0.32	—0.59
Hoshangabad	74.1	44.8	62	..	1.42	0.51
Khandwa	78.7	48.8	66	..	1.06	0.36
Akola	80.0	46.5	56	..	2.42	1.33
Amraoti	76.0	52.1	56	..	0.45	—0.61
Nagpur	76.2	46.8	61	..	2.56	1.34
Chanda	77.9	44.2	54	..	0.63	—0.40
Raipur	75.3	49.5	66	..	2.36	1.68
KONKAN—						
Bombay	81.7	68.1	78	..	0.72	0.27
Ratnagiri	86.7	68.8	42	..	7.20	6.72
Marmugao	79.8	66.8	79	..	3.08	2.84
Karwar	87.0	64.8	65	..	8.46	6.61
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	80.6	48.0	56	..	1.38	0.72
Ahmednagar	76.0	45.2	53	..	0.65	—0.29
Poona	78 4	46.5	7	..	1.91	0.90
Sholapur	79.8	51.8	48	..	3.28	2.93
Bijapur	78.5	51.3	53	..	9.47	8.30
Belgaum	77.5	55.8	70	..	10.63	8.28
Aurangabad	77.7	47.4	51	..	1.58	—0.16
Nizamabad(Indur).	79.1	46.2	59	..	1.34	0.63
Hyderabad	76.2	54.8	65	..	2.44	1.39
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	87.4	71.1	68	..	4.75	1.52
Calicut	85.0	70.8	83	..	5.70	—0.10
Cochin	88.7	73.5	83	..	4.60	—3.23
Colombo	85.7	67.9	96	..	10.07	—7.42
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	82.0	64.2	69	..	10.85	4.84
Bellary	84.1	60.2	58	..	2.17	0.09
Cuddapah	85.4	61.3	72	..	2.49	—0.73
Madras	80.2	69.1	95	0.03	17.94	—0.90
Bangalore	79.3	57.7	83	..	10.14	6.84
Coimbatore	85.7	66.0	83	..	5.78	1.45
Trichinopoly	88.9	67.5	73	..	2.88	—4.56
Negapatam	82.1	69.3	79	..	12.48	—13.85

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(Sunday After Christmas 31st Dec. 1916.)

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Cathedral, St. Thomas the Apostle, Church Gate Street—Clergy: The Venerable C. M. Barham, Archdeacon.—7 a.m., Holy Communion; 7-45 a.m., Matins 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion,—Choral—Agutter in G. Hymns—62, 58, 321, 558ffi 5-30 p.m., Children's Service; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon Canticles Walmisley in C. Hymns—17, 60, 74. Church Expenses. Daily Hymns—178, 60, 74, Collections for Church Expenses. Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m. and Evensong at 4-45 On Wednesday, Choral Evensong at 6-30 p.m., War Litany 7 p.m.

Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba.—Chaplain Rev. R. L. Wormald; 8 a.m., Holy Communion; 10 a.m., Parade Service; 5-15 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.

All Saints' Church Malabar Hill,—8 a.m., Matins; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evensong.

St. Mary the Blessed Virgin, Parel,—Chaplain Rev. J. B. Glass 8 a.m., Morning Prayer; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon, Preacher Rev. J. B. Glass.

Emmanuel Church, Girgaum.—Clergy: English—Rev. H. T. Vodden, M.A. (Incumbent), Rev. Canon R. S. Heywood, M.A., Rev. J. H. Robinson, M.A., Marathi—Rev. Canon D. L. Joshi and Rev. D. A. Yardi, B.A., Gujarati—Rev. L. Hari, English Services—8 a.m. Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m., Evening Prayer and Sermon. Collections for Church Expenses and Poor. Marathi Service 9 a.m. Gujarati Service, 2-30 p.m.

St. Paul's, Kamatipura (S.P. G.), Foras Road. 7-0 a.m., Matins; 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion (Choral); 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

Christ Church, Byculla.—Chaplain Rev. W. A. Sawtell. 7 a.m., Matins; 7-30 a.m. Holy Communion 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion (Choral); 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. 11-30 p.m. Watch Night Service.

St. Nicholas Church, opposite Prince's Dock, Chaplain (Vacant) 9-15 a.m., Morning Prayer and Holy Communion; 7 p.m., Evensong and Sermon; Week days, 9 p.m., Evening Prayer.

Holy Trinity Church, Hornby Road, Clergy: Rev. A. E. Bradbury, 8 a.m., Matins and Litany; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

Holy Cross Umarkhadi (Chapel of Ease to St. Peter)—Clergy: Rev. Fr. Moore. Rev. H. Lord and Rev. J. Londhe; 6-30 a.m., Holy Communion (English); 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion (Marathi); 9 a.m. Matins (Gujarati) 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon (Marathi).

St. Peter's, Mazagon.—6-30 a.m., Holy Eucharist; 7-30 a.m., Matins; 8-0 a.m. Choral Eucharist; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon. Alms for the Schools.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

St. Andrew's Church (Church of Scotland) Apollo Street, Fort, Senior Chaplain Rev. J. Drummond Gordon, B.D., 9-30 a.m. Joint Service with United Free Church of Scotland; 5-15 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.

United Free Church of Scotland, Waudby Road.—Chaplain: Revd. R. M. Gray, 9-30 a.m., United Service in St. Andrew's Church; 5 p.m. Sunday School and Bible Classes; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service. Monday, 1st Jan., New Years Day. Service at 10 a.m.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Ambroli Presbyterian Church, Girgaum Back Road.—Minister: Rev. M. B. Nicambe English Service, 8-30 a.m., Evening Service in Marathi 5 p.m.

METHODIST.

Taylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church Clare Road, Byculla, Pastor Rev. W. E. Bancroft, 8-30 a.m., Sunday School; 9-15 a.m., Morning Service; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service; 8-30 p.m.; Men's Social Hour in Union Hall.

Bowen Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder.—Pastor Rev. H. Ingham, 9-45 a.m., Sunday School 11 a.m., Morning Service; 6-30 Evening Service. A cordial welcome to all.

WESLEYAN.

Wesleyan Church, Colaba Causeway.—9 a.m., Morning Service; Preacher: Rev. E. Hart; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service. Preacher; Rev. T. H. Sheriff: 5 p.m., Sunday School and Adult Bible Class.

Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens.—10 a.m. Morning Service; Preacher: Rev. T. H. Sheriff 6-30 p.m., Evening Service. Preacher: Rev. Frank Hart; Sunday School at 3 p.m.

Wesleyan Marathi Mission (Minister Rev. S. Rahator)—8-15 a.m., Byculla; 4-30 p.m., Elphinstone Road, Parel; 6-30 p.m., Elphinstone Road, Parel (Tamil and Telagu Service).

CONGREGATIONAL.

American Mission Church.—Hume Memorial Church New Nagpada Road, Byculla.—Pastor Rev. John Malelu 9 a.m., Sunday School; 10 a.m., Sunday School Teachers Class; 3-45 p.m., Gospel Spreading Society; 5 p.m. Afternoon Service; Prayer Meeting on Friday at 8-30 p.m., Agripada 9 a.m., Sunday School; 5 p.m., Afternoon Service. Preacher: Rev. S. G. Gaikwad.

BAPTIST.

Bombay Baptist Church (opp. Post Office), Middle Colaba, Minister Rev. E. P. Blackaby, 9 a.m., Morning Service; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service; Sunday School from 5 to 6 p.m. All seats free. A cordial welcome to all.

SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTISTS.

Seventh-day Adventist Church, Apollo Bunder (opposite Watson's Annexe).—Services Sunday 6-30 p.m.; Saturday 6-30 p.m.; 5-15 Sabbath School; Wednesday 6-30 p.m., Bible Study and Prayer Meeting. Pastors; G. W. Petit and W. R. French in charge.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

The Cathedral (Our Lady of Hope), Kalbadevi, Vicar: Rev. Dr. B. de Monte, 7 and 8-30 a.m., Masses; 5-30 p.m., Evening Service.

The Holy Name, Wodehouse Road.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers, Masses 6 a.m., 8 a.m., and 9 a.m., Evening Service, 6-30 p.m.

St. Anne's Byculla.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers; Masses, 6-30 a.m., 7-30 a.m., and 8-30 a.m., Evening Service 6-30 p.m.

Church of Our Lady of the Rosary, Mazagon Masses 5-30 a.m., 7 a.m. and 8-30 a.m., Evening Service 6 p.m.

Cavel Church, (Our Lady of Health).—Vicar: Rev. M. D'Sa. Masses 7 and 8-30.

Mount Mary's Chapel, Bandra Hill Bandra 9-30 a.m. Mass.

Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul (Burrow's Lane), Girgaum Road.—Vicar: Rev. Fr. J. N. Coutinho, 5-30, 6-30, 7-30 and 10-30 a.m., Masses: 6 p.m. Benediction.

St. Teresa's Chapel, Girgaum Tram Terminus.—Chaplain Rev. D. Remedios.—6-30 a.m., Mass; 5-30 p.m. Evening Service.

Chapel of Our Lady of Dolours, New Sonapur.—Chaplain Rev. Daniel X. Fernandes, Masses at 6 and 8 a.m., with Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

St. Joseph's Oomarkhadi.—7 and 8-30 a.m., Masses: 5-30 p.m., Benediction.

St. Joseph's Colaba.—8 a.m. Mass and Sermon: 6-30 p.m. Service and Benediction.

Church of N. S. de Salvacao, Dadar. Acting Vicar: Rev. J. J. Dias. Sunday Services. Low Masses at 5-30 and 9 a.m.; Evening Service, 4-30 p.m. Daily Masses; 6-30 and 8 a.m.

MARRIED OR DIVORCED?

MAHOMMEDAN BARRISTER'S APPEAL

The Court of Appeal on the 22nd ultimo heard the appeal of Dr. Mir-Anwaruddin, a Mahommedan, and a member of the English Bar, from a judgment of a Divisional Court discharging a rule *nisi* which he had obtained calling in the district registrar at Hammersmith to show cause why he should not issue to him a marriage licence.

Appellant's case was that he was entitled to this licence for a second marriage because, he contended, a Mahommedan "bill of divorcement" which he had issued put an end to an earlier marriage that he had contracted in England with an English-woman who had now left him. He had been refused a licence by the superintendent registrar upon the ground that the former marriage in March, 1913, constituted a lawful impediment.

Dr. Anwauddin who argued his appeal in person, said he wished to marry a Miss Violet Louis Ling, and proceed with her to India, where he practised as a barrister. It was, he said, a sad case, because he, an Indian subject of his Majesty, was enabled to enter into a contract which he was told was indissolubie by the law of his own country, and also by the law of the place where it was contracted.

THE SOLE POINT.

Lord Justice Swinfen Eady: If you are a married man the Registrar was right in declining to give you the certificate.

The appellant agreed.

His Lordship: Therefore, the sole point is are you married?

The appellant said he hoped to prove he was not.

His Lordship: Why are you not?

The Appellant: Because the marriage has ceased to exist.

His Lordship asked if the appellant regarded his marriage in England as a Mussulman marriage.

Appellant contended that the English marriage which he had contracted in England was in every sense subject to the law of India, he being an Indian. That marriage having taken place at a Registrar's Office it was purely a civil contract. Continuing, appellant said the Mahommedan law entitled a man to have four wives but no concubines or mistresses.

During the course of the discussion Lord Justice Bankes said that so far as he understood, according to Mahommedan law a man could marry four wives one week and put them away the next.

JUDGMENT.

The judgment of the Court was delivered on the 23rd November. Lord Justice Swinfen Eady, in his judgment said:—This is an appeal by Dr. Mir-Anwaruddin from an order of the Divisional Court discharging a rule *nisi* which he had obtained for a *mandamus* calling upon the Superintendent Registrar of Marriages for Hammersmith to issue a certificate and licence under the Marriage and Registration Act, 1856, for the appellant to marry an Englishwoman. It is provided by the Marriage and Registration Act, 1856 (19 and 20 Vict., c. 119, section 9) that the Superintendent Registrar is bound to issue a certificate and licence to marry "provided that no lawful impediment to the issuing of such certificate be shown to his satisfaction." The question here, is whether the appellant is a married man and is thereby precluded from obtaining a certificate and licence to marry.

It appears that the appellant was born in India and domiciled in India, and that he professes the religion of Islam and is subject to the law of the Koran. On March 18, 1913, he inter-married with an Englishwoman, Ruby Pauline Hudd. Disputes and differences afterwards arose between him and his wife, who subsequently left him. On December 15, 1913, the appellant obtained in the City Civil Court of Madras a decree of restitution of conjugal rights. This decree was duly served upon his wife, but she failed to obey it. Thereupon the appellant presented a petition in the Divorce Division of the High Court of Justice for a decree on the ground of alleged misconduct. The petition was dismissed by Mr. Justice Bargrave Deane, who held that if there was a subsisting marriage the Divorce Division had no jurisdiction as the petitioner was domiciled in India.

The appellant points out that he has no remedy in the English Courts, and that, being a Musulman and professing the religion of Islam, he is not within the Indian Divorce Act, 1869. On August 27, 1915, by a writing under his hand, known as the Talak, he purported to divorce his English wife, Ruby Pauline, daughter of Charles Sterling Hudd. The appellant has argued that, being a Mahomedan and being entitled under that law to divorce his wife without giving any reason, he is not now a married man, but is an unmarried man. No question arises as to the right of a Mahomedan to marry more than one wife. Now, a Christian marriage means a voluntary union of one man with one woman to the exclusion of all others. The difference between a Christian marriage and a Mahomedan marriage has often been pointed out.

His Lordship then referred to dicta of Lord Brougham in Warrender v. Warrender (2 Cl. and F., 448); of Lord Penzance in Hyde v. Hyde (L.R., I. P. and D., 133); and of Lord Justice Lush in Harvey v. Farnie (6 P.D., 53). Continuing, he said:—In the circumstances, the marriage between the appellant and Ruby Hudd, on March 18, 1913, has not been dissolved by any Court of competent jurisdiction, and it is not a marriage which by Mahomedan law can be dissolved by writing of divorcement under hand. It is quite impossible that a marriage with an Englishwoman contracted in England can be so dissolved, and that without the concurrence of the wife. The English marriage is still subsisting and there is a lawful impediment to the issue of the certificate and licence. In my opinion, the appeal must be dismissed.

Lord Justice Bankes and Justice A. T. Lawrence concurred.

The appeal was therefore dismissed, with costs.

CATHOLIC LADIES' COMMITTEE.

REPORT OF WORK DONE FOR WAR SALE AND FETE.

The following tabular statement gives a complete idea of the work done by the Catholic Ladies' Committee in connection with the Great War Sale and Fete during November, 1916:—

Names.	Donations collected.	No. of gifts sent.	No. of Lucky Bag tickets sold.
Mrs. C. D'Monte	7054	500	1300
Mrs. C. Fernandes	5650	5	150
Mrs. Frank Oliveira	2775	125	600
Mr. John Ferreira	2012	77	200
Mrs. A. G. Viegas	1000	59	100
Mrs. J. Bocarro & Mrs. D. Ferreir	623-3	87	106
Mrs. B. Pais	150	44	100
Mrs. Alban D'Souza	125	20	...
Mrs. Caetar D'Mello	12	53	280
Mrs. V. A. Fernandes	100	20	...
Miss Myrtle Machado	...	33	100
Miss L. Rowe	28	48	...
Mrs. R. Rosario	23	18	100
Miss L. Leeks	35-5	15	100
Mrs. A. Ribeiro	197	63	500
Mrs. Edmund Almeida	215-8	67	...
Total.....	20,000	1228	3630

WORLD AT WAR.

UNCEASINGLY THE MARCH CONTINUES.

For two years past the gates that lie between life and death have been unbarred, writes an Oxford correspondent in "The Times." No longer singly, or through a narrow door, but in ordered companies and battalions, men have entered into the vasty halls of death. In the glare of battle and the thunder of artillery they have passed through the gates. As they passed, like evening figures burnished by a stormy sunset of cloud-rack and fire, they have seemed, for one splendid moment, magnified and transfigured; and then, in the twinkling of an eye, they are gone, and our eyes behold them no more.

Unceasingly the march continues; unmoved the open gates rest on their hinges; the open way still runs from life to death, and the sense grows on the mind of the unity between death and life, the community between the quick and the dead.

These are days in which our old estimations and values are changed. Young men have set life against other things, and found that other things were more worth while; they have weighed death in the balance, and found death more tolerable than the things they could not tolerate. They have seen that all their rights—even the right to live and to draw happy English air into their blood—are the gift of the Commonwealth, given for the uses of the Commonwealth, and to be spent, according to the rules of all faithful guardianship, for the benefit of the uses enjoined by the giver. Into that world and into that vision, they have mounted up with wings undismayed, and those who knew them, loved them, and talked with them have learned from them the lesson they had learned for themselves, and have come to see what are the things of real price.

Material values have altered in these years, and we walk in a new world of monetary prices. Is it an idle thing to say that spiritual values have changed, or that we walk in a new world in which the prices even of priceless things are different? We have made friends with exultations and agonies; we live on a plane and in a temper which in our normal years we did not know.

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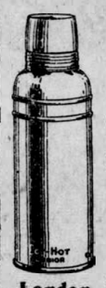

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Do. do.	.. Iced and decorated	.. ,,	,,	1	4
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COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Dec. 28th.

				Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool				5,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.				500
" " Sales of East Indian				...
" " Imports				33,000
Mid. Americans				10.64+27
Egyptian F. G. F.				19.90+10
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)			March	17.90+60
			May	18.19+61
New Orleans 10 a.m.			March	17.53+68
			May	17.79+69

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Dec. 28th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's opening price.	
December	10.35	
Dec.-Jan.	10.34	+18
Jan.-Feb.	10.35	
Feb.-Mar.	10.42	
Mar.-Apl.	10.51	
Apl.-May.	10.57	
May-June	10.64	+19
June-July	10.64	
July-Aug.	10.64	
Aug.-Sept.	10.39	
Sept.-Oct.	10.08	
Oct.-Nov.	9.97	+16
Nov.-Dec.	9.89	
Dec.-Jan.	9.85	

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Dec. 28th.

Months.	To-day's closing price.	
December	10.54	+37
Dec.-Jan.	10.52	+36
Jan.-Feb.	10.54	+35
Feb.-March	10.58	+34
March-April	10.67	+35
April-May	10.77	
May-June	10.79	+34
June-July	10.79	
July-Aug.	10.79	
Aug.-Sept.	10.55	+35
Sept.-Oct.	10.27	
Oct.-Nov.	10.10	+29
Nov.-Dec.	10.02	
Dec.-Jan.	9.97	+18

CLOSING EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES.

Liverpool, Dec. 28th.

	To-day's price.	
March	17.75	Unchgd.
May	17.75	
July	17.75	

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Dec. 28th.

M. G. Bengal Good	7.09	
" " Fully Good	7.26	
" " Fine	7.45	
" " No. 1 Oomra Good	7.59	
" " Fully Good	7.77	+15
" " Fine	7.95	
" Broach Good	9.74	
" " Fully Good	9.92	
" " Fine	10.10	

COUNCIL BILLS.

London, Wednesday, Dec. 27th.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for Rs. 1,20,00,000:—

Telegraphic Transfers:—Immediate.

Rs.			Rs.
17,58,000 were allotted to Calcutta			
45,09,000 " " to Bombay			76,76,000
13,86,000 " " to Madras			
Tenders on Calcutta at 1-4 1/4.			
" Bombay at 1-4 1/4.			
Min. Rate Received	Calcutta	6%	above that rate in full.
	Bombay		

Rs.			Rs.
94,000 were allotted to Calcutta			
30,000 " " to Bombay			1,30,000
15,000 " " to Madras			
Tenders on Calcutta at 1/4 5/32			
" Bombay at 1/4 5/32			
Min. Rate Received	Calcutta	6%	above that rate in full.
	Bombay		

Telegraphic Transfers:—Deferred.

Rs.			Rs.
14,40,000 were allotted to Calcutta			
23,54,600 " " to Bombay			41,85,000
3,80,000 " " to Madras			
Tenders on Calcutta at 1/4 5/32			
" Bombay at 1/4 5/32			
Min Rate Received	Calcutta	6%	above that rate in full.
	Bombay		

Total Amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening including last Public Sale	Rs. 80,00,000
Amount to be allotted next week	1,20,00,000

BANK OF ENGLAND.

London, Thursday, Dec. 28th.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS for the week ending Yesterday show the following results:—

	£	£
Total Bullion	54,300,000	No change.
Public Deposits	52,100,000	Dec. 1,500,000
Other do.	126,700,000	Inc. 17,700,000
Govt. Securities	57,200,000	Inc. 15,000,000
Other do.	106,500,000	Inc. 1,500,000
Notes and Gold	33,100,000	Dec. 500,000

THE BANK RESERVE is 39% of the Liabilities.

(New York advices not yet to hand.)

MONEY MARKET.

London, Dec. 27th.

Bar Silver Spot — — — 36 1/2
Closing Tone of Silver:—Featureless.

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Price Rs. 1-4.

Discount, Bank of England Rate 6 per cent. since 15th July 1916.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	5 9/16
Discount India Bank Bills 6 m/st	5½
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months ..	5½
" " " 6 " ..	6½
Interest day to day loans	4½
" 7 day market loans	4½
Consols 2½ %	55¼ Unchgd.
Rupee Paper 3½ %	Nominal.
Indian Stock 3½ % (Sterling Loan) ..	65¼ Unchgd.
Government Securities 3 %	57½
Ex. on London at Paris Francs. ..	27.80 Unchgd.

London, Dec. 28th.

Bar Silver Spot	36 1/2
Closing Tone of silver:—Steady.	

Discount, Bank of England rate 6 per cent. since 13th July 1916.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	5 9/16
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	5½
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months ..	5½
" " " 6 " ..	6½
Interest day to day loans	4½
" 7 day market loans	4½

Silver Market closed on Monday, 1st. January.

Consols 2½ %	55½
Rupee Paper 3½ %	Nominal
Indian Stock 3½ % Sterling Loan ..	65½
Government Securities 3 %	57½
Ex. On London at Paris Francs ..	27.80

THE MAILS.

London, Dec. 27th.

The Bombay Mails have been delivered here to-day.

WAR LOANS.

London, Dec. 27th

5½ % 1925—1928	£85½—½
4½ % 1925—1945	£96½—½

London, Dec. 28th

5½% 1925—1928	£85½
4½% 1925—1945	£96½

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Dec. 27th.

WHEAT.

Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C. I. F. Paid	92
Wheat Afloat for United Kingdom	1,590,000

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley Afloat Nominal	68

London, Dec. 28th

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Barletta Russo—61½ lbs.	

BARLEY

Karachi Barley Afloat. Nominal	67/6

London, Dec. 27th.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferosepore Usual Bold Dec.-Jan. Sellers.	90
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex Ship. Dec.-Jan. Nominal	94
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship Nov.-Dec. Sellers.	88/6
Toria Rapeseed Jan.-Feb. Sellers	92

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plate) White Bold Gingelly Dec.-Jan.	£29

London, Dec. 28th.

Linseed Calcutta Dec.-Jan. Nominal inactive	104/6

London, Dec. 27th.

Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Dec.-Jan. Paid—Hull	104

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) Dec.-Jan. Hull	£18-15-0
Tone—Not offered.	

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£154½
Standard Copper G. M. B. Nominal	£141
Copper Braziers	Nominal
Yellow Metal	17½
Hard Spelter	45

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal.—Nominal.	

London, Dec. 28th.

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£154½
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£140
Copper Brazers	Nominal
Yellow Metal	17½
Hard Spelter	45

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal.—Nominal.	

London, Dec. 27th.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Jan.-Feb.		23/3
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay Jan.-Feb. ..		23/6
Do. Karachi Jan.-Feb. ..		23/7
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Jan.-Feb.		26/3
Do. do. Bombay Jan.-Feb.		26/6
Do. do. Karachi Jan.-Feb. ..		26/7
Tone of Sugars:—Quiet.		

RUBBER.

Para Rubber fine hard cure Jan. Value ..	3/2½
Plantation First Latex Crepe Dec. ..	2/10½ to 36

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

Dec. 29.

The market to-day opened at Rs. 388 for M. G. Good Broach and has fluctuated about Rs. 3 during the day. There has been little enquiry either from the bazaar or from shippers and nothing of any importance is reported.

Ready cotton is in poor demand.

We quote:—
G. M. G. Broach, 391.
F. G. Bengal, 360.
F/K Akola, 382.

Messrs. PATEL BROS' APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS AT MID-DAY.

Bombay, Dec. 29th.

Description.			Delivery Jan 1917	Mar. 1917	April 1917	Sept. Cotton.
Broach,	Good	M.G.	—	—	384/5	—
Broach,	Fine	M.G.	—	397	—	New
Bengal,	F.G.	M.G.	272	—	—	276/86
Bengal,	Fine	M.G.	288	—	—	286/96
Bengal,	Superfine	M.G.	—	—	—	300/10
Rajputana,	Fine	M.G.	—	—	—	—
Sind Punjab,	Fine	M.G.	—	—	—	286/96
Khan./Akola	Fine	M.G.	372	—	—	365/85
Ellich/Amraoti,	Fine	M.G.	—	—	—	367/87
Dhamg./Pulgaon,	Fine	M.G.	—	—	—	375/90
Yeotmal,	Fine	M.G.	—	—	—	376/90
Nagpore,	Fine	M.G.	—	—	—	385/95
Hingt./Wardha,	Fine	G.M.	—	—	—	—
Khandeish,	Fine	M.G.	362	—	—	350/72
Khandeish,		F.G. M.G.	346	—	—	320/35
Khandwa Sanawad		F.G. M.G.	—	—	—	—
Jalna		F.G. M.G.	—	—	—	355/65
Indore,		F.G. M.G.	—	—	—	—
Ujjain,		F.G. M.G.	—	—	—	—
Nander,		F.G. M.G.	—	—	—	—
Mathia,		Fine M.G.	—	—	—	—
Mathia,		F.G. M.G.	—	—	—	—
Saw Ginned Dharwar		Good	—	—	—	375/85
Coompta,		Good M.G.	—	—	—	395/15
Westerns,		Good M.G.	—	—	—	385/95
Westerns,		Good H.G.	—	—	—	365/75

TOTAL RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY AS COMPARED WITH THE PREVIOUS YEAR DURING THE SAME PERIOD.

Growths.	1916-17.	1915-16.	Difference.
Khandesh ..	92,066	83,337	+ 8,729
Central India ..	21,816	19,966	+ 1,850
Barsi & Nagar ..	24,590	51,696	— 27,096
Berar ..	150,552	153,105	— 2,553
Central Provinces ..	26,990	33,902	— 6,912
Compta & Dharwar ..	17,242	60,075	— 22,833
Northerns-Westerns ..	9,606	23,833	— 14,227
Oconada ..	7,233	6,332	+ 901
Tinnevelly and Cambodia ..	4,478	10,739	— 6,261
Dhollera ..	15,969	35,110	— 19,444
Broach ..	464	4,198	— 6,734
Rajputana ..	34,026	21,734	+ 12,292
N. W. Prov. ..	242,468	167,685	+ 14,983
Sind-Punjab ..	70,630	69,251	+ 1,379
Persian ..	86	372	— 286
American ..	3	...	+ 3
Egyptian ..	184	171	+ 13
Other Sorts ..	3,779	1,933	+ 3,846
Total ..	693,292	753,189	— 59,897

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LTD.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 29th December, 1916, 5-30 p.m

Growths.	Super-fine.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Delivery.
Bengals (M.G.)	310	295	281	— Ready
Bengals (M.G.)	..	298	279	— 1/25th Jan. 17
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)	310	295	281	— Ready
	—	295	280	— 1/25th Jan. 17
Khandesh (M.G.)	360	345	—	Ready
	370	350	—	1/25th Jan. 17
Jaina (M.G.) G.S.	—	—	360	— Ready
Barsee (M.G.) G.S.	—	..	375	— Ready
Oomra M.G. (Fair-Staple)	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—
Akola Khamg. Karanja (M.G.)	375	360	—	Ready
	380	360	—	1/25th Jan. 17
Oomrawatee descriptions (M.G.)	376	361	—	Ready
	377	362	—	1/25th Jan. 17
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M.G.)	341	326	—	Ready
	386	371	—	1/25th Jan. 17
Yeotmal (M.G.)	387	372	—	Ready
	399	376	—	1/25th Jan. 17
Nagpore Kampti (M.G.)	390	375	—	Ready
	396	381	—	1/25th Jan. 17
Wardha H'ghat (M.G.)	392	377	—	Ready
	399	384	—	1/25th Jan. 17
	404	—	—	1/25th Mar. 17
Broach (M.G.)	—	—	393	1/25th Ap. 1917
Surat (M.G.)	—	—	—	—
Matnia (M.G.)	355	340	—	Ready
	360	345	—	1/25thJan. 1917
Bhagalkote-Bijapur (M.G.)	—	—	—	April/May 1917
Sawgd. Dharwar	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	405 April-May 1917
Westerns (M.G.)	—	—	—	—
Westerns (H.G.)	—	—	—	402 May.-June 1917
	—	—	—	394 May.-June 1917
Compta (M.G.)	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	412 May-June 1917
Miraj (M.G.)	—	—	—	415 May-June 1917
	—	—	—	—

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, Dec. 29th—4 p.m.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Ready.	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-80	42 0 0	6 12 0
" White Cawnpore 70-80	42 0 0	6 12 0
" Karachi Bangla	43 0 0	6 13 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	6 6 0	6 14 0
" Brown Cawnpore	6 7 0	6 13 0
" Yellow Cawnpore	6 14 0	7 4 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	9 13 0	10 3 0
" Brown Thin	9 10 0	10 0 0
Teeiseed, White 85-15	48 0 0	9 14 0
" Gajar 75-25	46 0 0	9 8 0
" Black "	39 0 0	8 0 0
" Gajar 50-50	44 0 0	9 3 0
Poppyseed, White	7 0 0	7 8 0
Groundnuts	42 0 0	— —
Mowraseed	4 0 0	4 4 0
Jowa	32 0 0	4 13 0
Arandia	40 0 0	— —

Forward	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat April-May	6 6	4½
Linseed May	11 2	6
Teeiseed White 85-15 Dec./Jan.	9 14	0
" Gajar 75-25 Dec./Jan.	9 8	0
" Gajar 50-50 Dec./Jan.	9 1	0
" Black Dec./Jan.	8 0	0

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, Dec. 29.

We have to report a further sharp decline in our market with large arrivals and stringency in money market and dealers have become so nervous that they are clearing their holdings at very low price and White Java has changed hands for November Shipment from 24s. 3d. to 23s. 8d. and December from 24s. 9d. to 24s. 3d. Free Bombay Harbour. Since last two days the demand is good and with firm advices from Karachi prices have been increased by 2d. per cwt. all round. Home and Java markets are steadier and there is no business doing. The following are the bazar rates and stocks:—

T.M.O Rs. 19-13-0 equal to 24s. 10d. F. B. H. Stocks 265,000 bags.

16/18 Rs. 17-12-0 equal to 24s. 3d. F. B. H. Stocks 65,000 bags.

Soft Rs. 19-0-0 equal to 22s. 8d. F. B. H. Stocks 45,000 bags.

Arrivals:—
S. S. Dogra, with 55,000 bags Java Sugar.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS.

TAPTI VALLEY RAILWAY.

	Rs.
Statement of traffic for the month ended 31st October 1916	92,397
Decrease on corresponding period of previous year	18,740
Total earnings from 1st October to 31st October 1916	92,397
Decrease on corresponding period of previous year	18,740

AHMEDABAD PRANTEJ RAILWAY.

Statement of traffic for the month ended 31st October 1916	14,713
Decrease on corresponding period of previous year	10,654
Total earnings from 1st October to 31st October 1916	14,713
Decrease on corresponding period of previous year	10,654

AHMEDABAD DHOLKA RAILWAY.

Statement of traffic for the month ended 31st October 1916	8,269
Decrease on corresponding period of previous year	369
Total earnings from 1st October to 31st October 1916	8,269
Decrease on corresponding period of previous year	369

AMRITSAR PATTI RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for the week ended 16th December 1916	9,900
Decrease on corresponding period of previous year	622
Total earnings from 1st October to 16th December 1916	1,37,550
Decrease on corresponding period of previous year	4,447

NADIAD KAPADVANJ RAILWAY.

Statement of traffic for the month ended 31st October 1916	9,906
Decrease on corresponding period of previous year	157
Total earnings from 1st October to 31st October 1916	9,906
Decrease on corresponding period of previous year	157

GODHRA LUNAVADA RAILWAY.

Statement of traffic for the month ended 31st October 1916	4,562
Increase on corresponding period of previous year	832
Total earnings from 1st October to 31st October 1916	4,562
Increase on corresponding period of previous year	832

CHAMPANER SHIVRAJPUR LIGHT RAILWAY.

Statement of traffic for the month ended 31st October 1916	6,444
Decrease on corresponding period of previous year	2,043
Total earnings from 1st October to 31st October 1916	6,444
Decrease on corresponding period of previous year	2,043

CENTRAL PROVINCES RAILWAYS.

Statement of traffic for the month of October 1916	50,150
Increase on corresponding period of previous year	17,474
Total earnings from 1st October to 31st October 1916	50,150
Increase on corresponding period of previous year	17,474

SIALKOT NAROWAL RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for the week ended 16th December 1916	4,500
Total earnings from 1st October to 16th December 1916	45,580

MANDRA BHON RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for the week ended 16th December 1916	3,200
Total earnings from 1st October to 16th December 1916	33,680

A largely attended representative meeting of the citizens, presided by the Nagarsheth, was held to thank his Highness the Maharaja of Baroda for confirming Mr. Manubhai in the Dewan's post and to consider what steps should be taken to congratulate Mr. Manubhai. It was decided to send a letter to his Highness over the president's signature and to present an address and give a garden party to Mr. Manubhai.

COTTON SUPPLIES.

POSITION OF LANCASHIRE,

At the annual meeting of the Manchester Cotton Association, which was held on the 28th Nov. Mr. C. W. Rye, the chairman, reviewed the trade of the year. He said the total amount of cotton landed at the Manchester docks last season was 676,311 bales, against 771,672 in the year before. The percentage of Great Britain's imports of American cotton brought to Manchester was 19.2, against 15.4 in 1914-15, a gain of about 4 per cent. Considering the difficulties in the importation of cotton it was satisfactory to find that Manchester's proportion had increased. Owing to the great Government demand for tonnage, shipowners had maintained direct sailings to the port with difficulty, and it was to be hoped therefore that spinners would give liberal support to direct shipment, the rates for freight being the same as to Liverpool. He hoped shipowners would consider the question of providing a more regular supply of direct steamers to New Orleans. The inconviences suffered by spinners as a result of congestion at the ports were not nearly so serious in Manchester as at other ports. The port of Manchester had greatly helped the cotton industry by reducing the Liverpool dock dues and railway rates, and direct shipment also saved brokerage charges. Thus a mill in Oldham, buying c.i.f., by delivery via Manchester could save, as against to-day's spot values at Liverpool, £30 per 100 bales.

Of the factors which added to the anxieties of the trade at present, the principal were the high price to which cotton had advanced and the probability of a greatly reduced crop which had caused the increase in price. Having regard to the latter fact and to America's increasing consumption of her own crop, which last season reached 7 million bales, against 5½ million bales two years ago, the supply position was full of anxiety. Lancashire was dependent upon America for over 80 per cent. of the cotton it required. We had got many new mills in our midst waiting for the time when they could procure machinery and begin to spin yarn. A return to peace conditions would probably cause a greatly increased demand for raw cotton and cotton goods. America would have the first pull at her own crop, and unless we gave more serious attention to growing cotton suited to our requirements within our Empire, the cotton that was left for us would be insufficient to run our mills. Samples of cotton submitted to the Association by the India Office showed that India could produce, from American seed, cotton of an improved quality which could be largely used for the Lancashire spinner. The Indian Government should be urged and encouraged to increase the growth of these cottons by every possible effort. It was a matert for regret that the acreage planted with cotton in Egypt in 1915 was small. Owing to the high price of cotton and the increased cost of materials and utensils, the floating capital required for the trade had more than doubled since the outbreak of war. It was hoped that in these circumstances the banks would grant on reasonable terms the financial assistance to enable the merchants to ship direct to Manchester and the spinners to hold stocks of the raw material sufficient to cover their average orders. Under present conditions he did not think it wise to venture a forecast of trade prospects. Cotton cloths and yarn would continue to be required throughout the world in increasing quantities, and our ability to export them would largely depend upon obtaining a full supply of suitable raw material, making the best use of our skill, labour, and machinery, and of those natural advantages which we possessed.

INDIA'S REPRESENTATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It is satisfactory to learn that after all India is to be represented in the coming Imperial Conference. Now the problem is about India's adequate representation in accordance with her popular opinion. She is to be represented by the Secretary of State who is to be assisted by "two gentlemen selected in consultation with the Viceroy." So far so good. About the guarding of Indian interests by Mr. Chamberlain, the less said the better, for he has, during the tenure of his present office as Secretary of State for India, given ample evidence of the depth of knowledge of India he has, and his regard for Indian interests and public opinion.

India will naturally return to her Viceroy; and she has a right to ask and hope that her Viceroy will act up to the occasion. Now, here is an opportunity for Lord Chelmsford to win the hearts of 315 millions of Indians; and to be handed down in the history of this country as the greatest Viceroy. Will Lord Chelmsford avail of this? That is to be seen. It would be an act of great statesmanship (and the occasion really requires it), if the Viceroy would recommend names of two Indians possessing the full confidence of the people. To find out two such Indians, the Viceroy has simply to turn his eyes to Lucknow.—Yours, etc.

A. A. P.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The news of Indian Representation on the Empire War Conference will be received throughout this country with extreme disappointment and indignation. The selection of a non-Indian to "represent" India, and Mr. Chamberlain of all others, cannot be looked upon with the least degree of satisfaction by any self-respecting Indian. This can only appear to us as an ominous beginning of the end of our hopes for our future in the Empire. To say that no suitable Indian could be found to take the place of the Secretary of State for India in this Empire War Council would be both untrue and unjust. To represent India an Indian must be found, else the "representation of India" becomes a mere hypocritical phrase. It will be apparent to all your readers that the selection of Mr. Chamberlain to represent India is an attempt to sound Indian opinion on the question of her representation at the post-war Inter-Imperial Councils for the solution of Inter-Imperial problems. And I venture to submit that now is the time for the leaders of political thought in this country to lodge a vigorous protest at the way in which she is proposed to be deprived of her legitimate right to speak for herself.—Yours, etc.

P. B. P.

ANGLO-INDIAN EMPIRE LEAGUE.

CONFERENCE AT JHANSI.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

JHANSI, Dec. 29.

At the Anglo-Indian Conference a lively discussion took place on how to encourage, increase and maintain the League membership. Mr. Ellis (Agra) read a paper on the subject, in which he pointed out that out of 3,00,000 Anglo-Indians they had only 4,000 enrolled as members of the League, and when their educated Indian fellow-subjects were calling loudly for post-war reforms, they could not afford to be idle. They had many educational and social problems to face and could not allow themselves to be elbowed out of the way by other communities who had learned the lesson of combination.

There were several other speakers, the general trend of the suggestions being the organization of a press and platform campaign throughout the country and finally a committee was formed comprising of the Hon. Mr. Crawshaw (Lucknow), Mr. Payne (Bombay), Rev. Younghusband (Lahore), Mr. Cameroon (Hyderabad State) and Mr. T. T. Wright (Bombay) to prepare a scheme to be submitted later to the Conference.

MARATHA CONFERENCE.

EDUCATIONAL NEED OF THE COMMUNITY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SATARA, Dec. 28.

The Maratha Conference resumed its sittings this afternoon, when a number of resolutions were enthusiastically passed. The first resolution expressed loyalty to the Throne, another requested the Government to give free primary, secondary and college education to the sons of Maratha soldiers who had shed their blood in the present war, or were incapacitated for further service, and a third prayed Government to introduce practical agricultural instruction for Maratha boys attending rural schools. Subsequent resolutions among other matters, requested the British Government and Native States to introduce free primary education among their Maratha subjects, and prayed the Bombay Government to appoint at least one Maratha Deputy Educational Inspector in each Division of the Presidency.

Hearty votes of thanks were then accorded to the President, the Reception Committee, Mr. Brendon, Collector, the District Superintendent of Police, and other workers of the Conference.

The proceedings terminated with three hearty cheers to the King-Emperor.

MADRAS NON-BRAHMIN MANIFESTO

A REJOINDER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Dec. 29.

The "Madras Times" publishes the following:—

Rao Bahadur Theagaraya Chetty has telegraphed the following message to the President of the Congress at Lucknow:—

With reference to Rao Bahadur Kesava Pillai's telegram to you regarding non-Brahmin manifesto I, as Secretary of South Indian Peoples' Association, am responsible for the publication of the manifesto. Mr. Kesava Pillai has no right to say that it was published by any designing person. His singular attitude of opposition to a movement to secure real representation in public life and public service to the vast bulk of the population of South India is quite unintelligible.

ALL-INDIA ARYA KUMAR CONFERENCE

(From a Correspondent.)

LUCKNOW, Dec. 29.

At the All India Arya Kumar Conference held at Lucknow, Professor Balkrishna presiding, resolutions were passed expressing high admiration at the heroism of the Indian soldiers, exhorting young men to help the British Government, to take up social service work, to promote the Vedic Dharma, to maintain social purity to open "Desi Akharas" and gymnasiums, and to develop the commercial and industrial interests of the country. The next Sammilan will be held at Allahabad.

MARRIAGE OF BISHOP OF ASSAM.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 29.

The Rt. Rev. Herbert Pakenham-Walsh, Bishop of Assam, was quietly married on Thursday in the Lady Chapel attached to St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, to Miss Clare Ridley Hayes who had arrived in Calcutta a day earlier via Singapore. The service was conducted by the Lord Bishop of Calcutta assisted by the Rev. J. Godber. Major Pakenham-Walsh, R.E., and Miss Gertrude Pakenham-Walsh, brother and sister respectively of the bridegroom, acted as the best man and bridesmaid, while Mr. E. Pakenham Walsh, I.C.S., another brother, played hymns. The bride was given away by the bridegroom's eldest brother, A. R. Pakenham-Walsh. The couple left by the afternoon train for Assam.

BETTER THAN THE BEST
BIKSON'S COFFEE
gives you drink a that's at once fragrant, delicious and better than the Best. Taste!

INVALUABLE for your 'HEALTH'S SAKE.
WILKINSON'S
Trade Mark
Essence or Fluid Extract of RED JAMAICA
SARSAPARILLA
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES
The most WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
The SAFEST and most RELIABLE Remedy for
TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c.
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You'll be proud of your pastry—
crisp, short piecrust, and the lightest of tartlets—as digestible as they are delicious—if you have them made at home with the help of
"Paisley Flour"
The SURE raising powder
Pastry recipes in every tin. More in the Brown & Polson book of 73 recipes, sent free from Mackenzie, Lyall & Co., Lyon's Range, Calcutta

WHILE OUT ON A DRIVE
did you catch that cold?
Take LYNSOLA
an ideal, cure for
cough and cold. It touches the tickle, dissolves the phlegm and heals the sore spots caused by irritation of the lungs. It is an excellent lung tonic, free from opiates or any injurious drug, and may be safely administered in all ages from infancy upwards. See the trade-mark of a monkey before buying.
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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Parsi: 21th of Tir, 1286.
Hindu: 6th of Posh Sud, 1973.
Mahomedan: 4th of Rubee-at-Awal, 1335.
Sunrise: 7h. 11m. Sunset: 6h. 12m.
Phases of the Moon: First Quarter Dec. 31st.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Excelsior Theatre: Miss Ada Reeve and her Co., in "Hobson's Choice" at 9-30.

MONDAY, Jan. 1.

New Year's Dance G. I. P. Byculla Mechanic's Institute at 9-30 p.m., (S.T.).
Bombay Races: Third Extra Meeting.
Excelsior Theatre: Miss Ada Reeve and her Co., in "A Modern Eve" at 9-30.

TUESDAY, Jan. 2.

Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m.

Mails consisting of specially superscribed correspondence for Singapore, China and Japan will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a.m.

THURSDAY, Jan. 4.

Excelsior Theatre: Miss Ada Reeve and her Co., in Eliza Comes to Stay" at 9-30 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre: Miss Ada Reeve and her Co., at 9-30 p.m.
Empire Cinema: 4-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Royal Opera House, 6-45 and 10 p.m.
Palace of Varieties: at 6-30 and 10 p.m. every Wednesday, Saturday and Monday, 10 p.m., Show every Sunday at 6-30 at Edwardes.
New Alexandra Cinema, Lohar Chawl, Princess Street.
Olympia Cinema, Sandhurst Road.
West End Cinema, Charni Road: 6-45, 8-30 and 10.
New Alhambra Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.

Domestic Occurrence.

BIRTH.

MASCARENHAS—Tuesday, December 26th, at Sassoon Hospital, Poona, the wife of A. M. Mascarenhas, of a daughter.

1ST TROOP BOMBAY BADEN POWELL BOY SCOUTS.

Orders for the week ending January 6th, 1917:—

Wednesday, January 3rd.—Plain clothes parade on Maidan at 5-30 p.m. Individual and patrol drill towards yearly efficiency. Cubs—Physical drill and games.

Saturday, January 6th.—Full uniform parade (ceremonial uniform) with staves, at 4 p.m. Fall in at John Connon School Gate under Patrol Leaders. Leave granted only on written application. Patrol Leaders will please notify A.S.M. as to how many scouts will be present.

Tests.—Scouts Balfour and King having satisfied the examiner in Kim's Game are duly passed.

Efficiency.—On and from January 1st, Patrol marks will be awarded for patrol efficiency on every parade, stated in orders.

Subscriptions.—For January are now due and should be collected by Patrol Leaders.

ALFRED G. FOOX,
A.S.M. in Charge.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Squadron Orders by Lieut.-Colonel Sir Stanley Reed, Kt., A.D.C., Commanding.

Dec. 30.

Riding School.—Riding School daily (except Thursday) for Recruits and members in possession of Remounts at 7-15 a.m.

Parades.—Salsette Department.—"C" and "D" Troops will parade on Tuesday morning next, the 2nd January. Rendezvous Jackal Club Flats, 7 a.m.

Dress.—Drill Order, Khaki Shirts, Rifles, Swords and Bandoliers.

Squadron Parade.—The Squadron will parade on Wednesday morning next, the 3rd January. Rendezvous Church Gate Station, 7-15 a.m.

Dress.—Drill Order, Khaki Shirts, Rifles, Swords and Bandoliers.

Enrolments.—The following member having joined is taken on the strength and posted to "B" Troop, dated 22nd December, 1916.

Trooper Leonard Berkeley Stedman.

Proficiency Class.—Proficiency Class for N. C. Officers will be held early in January. Details will be notified later.

NOTICE.

There will be a series of Sunday morning Reconnaissance at Santa Cruz commencing from Sunday, January 7th. Members who are able to attend these parades are asked to dine in Camp on Saturday nights, when a series of lectures will be given by Major H. J. Wallis (I.A.). Troop Leaders will kindly advise the Adjutant by Thursday, January 4th, the probable numbers attending the first parade.

E. G. PEARSON, 2nd-Lieut.,
Actg. Adjutant, Bombay Light Horse.

POONA VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Corps orders by Lieut.-Col. G. K. Walker, C.I.E., Commanding Poona Volunteer Rifles.

Poona, Friday, 29.

1198. Camp of Exercise.—The Battalion will parade at Headquarters on Saturday 13th January, 1917, at 8-30 a.m. and proceed to Camp at Ganeshkhind. Dress, Drill order.

2. All kits must be at Headquarters by 8 a.m. on Saturday 13th January, 1917. The following articles of kit must be brought into camp by each N.C.O. and Volunteer:—

Knife, fork, spoon, tin mug, 2 blankets, towel and soap cleaning kit.

3. Every man must have his name and Coy sewn on a label on his bedding. Officers commanding companies will report verbally to the Adjutant that this has been done.

4. Officers will bring into camp Mess kit swords and Field glasses.

1199. Meeting.—There will be an officers' meeting at Headquarters on Friday 5th January 1917 at 7 a.m. All officers are requested to attend.

1200. Increase.—The undermentioned having been enrolled are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to companies as under:—

No. 4519 Vol. J. P. Poonagar "C" Company.
No. 4520 Rec W. J. G. Baker Ahmednagar Dett.
No. 4521 Rec R. P. Nagarwalla, Ahmednagar Dett.

1201. Decrease.—The undermentioned having resigned are struck off the strength of the Corps from this date.

No. 4040 Vol. H. F. G. Beale "B" Company.
No. 4085 Vol. A. Wilkinson "A" Company.

1202. Extract.—The following extract from the Divisional Area order (Special) dated 25th December 1916, is republished for information:—

"His Imperial Majesty the King Emperor commands that the following two messages be published in all orders on Christmas Day:—

His Imperial Majesty the King Emperor's first message to soldiers begins:—I send you my sailors and soldiers hearty good wishes for Christmas and the New Year. My grateful thoughts are ever with you for victories gained, for hardships endured, and for your unfailing cheeriness. Another Christmas has come round and we are still at war. But the Empire confident in you remains determined to win. My God bless and protect you.—George R. I.

His Majesty the King Emperor's second message to sick and wounded begins:—At this Christmastide the Queen and I are thinking more than ever of the sick and wounded among my sailors and soldiers. From our hearts we wish them strength to bear their suffering, speedy restoration to health, and peaceful Christmas and many happier years to come.—George R. I.

(Sd.) A. R. KEARSEY, 2/Lieut.
Adjutant, Poona Vol. Rifles.

NOTICE.

Results of Miniature Rifle Club competitions fired during Dec. 1916.

Match XVI.

Sergt. A. Robertson 81 plus 6 equal to 87, wins silver spoon.

Match XVII.

Major H. G. Rawlinson 34 plus 5 equal to 39, wins silver spoon.
Lt.-Col. G. K. Walker 34 plus 3 equal to 37, wins silver spoon.
Vol. H. N. Driver 31 plus 6 equal to 37, wins silver spoon.
Capt. R. S. Cree-Brown 30 plus 6 equal to 36, wins silver spoon.
Vol. J. L. Collins 29 plus 6 equal to 35, wins silver spoon.

Match XVIII.

Lieut. H. C. Howie 15 plus 6 equal to 21, wins silver spoons.
Corpl. H. W. Oddin Taylor 15 plus 6 equal to 21, wins silver spoon.
Vol. H. F. G. Hutchinson 15 plus 6 equal to 21, wins silver spoon.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

By kind permisson of Colonel T. W. Bonner V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play this evening a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6.

BAND AT THE VICTORIA GARDEN.

By kind permission of the Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. and C. I. Ry. Vols., will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. W. S. Walcott, at Victoria Garden, this evening, commencing at 5-45 p.m. (with admission fee):—

March—Wellington ..... Zehlo.
Overture—Light Cavalry ..... Suppe.
Valse—Miramar ..... Sontini.
Selection—H. M. S. Pinafore ..... Godfrey.
Spanish Serenade—La Paloma ..... Hartmann.
Selection—The Dollar Princess ..... Fall.
Two-Step—Catch Me ..... Higgs

BOMBAY HUNT.

Hounds will meet at day-break on the following dates:—Jan. 4th Sahar Church; Jan. 7th Irla; Jan. 11th Sahar Hill; Jan. 14th Parla; Jan. 18th Sahar Village; Jan. 21st Cross Roads; Jan. 25th Irla; Jan. 28th Santa Cruz.

YOUNG MEN'S KHOJA ASSOCIATION.

A debate will be held to-morrow, at 11 a.m. (S. T.), at Mulji Jivraj Library Hall, when Mr. H. Rahemtoola Ramji will propose that "Primary Education should be free and compulsory." Mr. H. J. Khanmahomed will lead the opposition. Mr. Amirbuksh K. Bava will preside.

LABOURER'S ACCIDENTAL DEATH.

The Coroner, Dr. W. Nunan, held an inquest at the Coroner's Court yesterday, on the body of a labourer, Antoo Tanoo, living in Foras Road. Antoo was working in a house at Null Bazar and was carrying a piece of wood on the fourth flour of the building, when after a short time there was a thud and the deceased was seen lying on the ground with the piece of wood near him and life was extinct. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

AN APPEAL FOR ORPHANS.

Under the auspices of the Anglo-Indian Empire League it is intended to give a treat to the orphan children who have not been out for their Christmas Holidays from the following Schools:—B. E. S. Girls and Boys School, Indo-British Institution, Foundling Home and St. Mary's High School. Donations towards the same will be gratefully received, by G. W. Dudley, Anglo-Indian Empire League, 113, Esplanade Road (above Messrs. Thacker & Co.).

A HABITUAL DRUNKARD'S DEATH.

The Coroner resumed the enquiry into the death of Wamanrao Khunderao, a petition-writer, whose dead body was found in a room at Oomeredy on the 18th instant. Dr. Arthur Powell, deposed that in the post mortem examination he had held, he had failed to detect any poison in the contents of the stomach. The deceased's son stated that the deceased was a hard drinker and was suffering from cough.

The jury returned a verdict that the deceased was found dead in his room and that there was no evidence to show the cause of death, beyond that he was a habitual drunkard.

LONDON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE EXAMINATION.

It has been announced by the last mail that the Gold Medal of the London Chamber of Commerce has been awarded to Mr. R. Jairam, of Prof. Davar's College of Commerce of Bombay. He is the first Indian to win this distinction. The subject in which the same was awarded to Mr. Jairam being the "Senior Methods and Machinery of Business" in which examination thousands of candidates from all parts of the British Empire competed. The examinations were held in Bombay under the direction of the Education Department of the Local Government in May, 1916. Mr. R. Jairam is the eldest son of Mr. Ramchandra Mudalier, the Superintendent of the Mysore Government Press, who was sent out to Bombay under the care of Principal S. R. Davar of Bombay and has been a student in his College for the past two years.

ATHLETIC SPORTS AT KURLA.

On Sunday last the Annual Athletic Sports of the Kurla Cricket Club were held and the prizes were awarded by Mr. N. V. Chattre, B.A.,L.C.E., retired Deputy Educational Inspector to successful competitors.

The chief event in the programme was the 10 miles race. This race was run in the morning and Mr. S. D. Sawant, aged 17, came first in only 1 hour and 17 minutes; and the prize, a silver medal specially sent by the Deccan Gymkhana, Poona, was awarded to him. The competitors consisted of students from various schools of the Bombay suburbs.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

That brilliant little study of a provincial town in Lancashire in the eighties "Hobson's Choice" will be presented for the last time to-night and we strongly advise those who have not seen the brilliant acting of the Great Ada Reeve as "Maggie Hobson" and Kennedy Allen as "Will Mossop" to make amends this evening for their neglect, of an excellent performance by going to see and enjoy it.

On Monday next will be presented for first time in the East "A Modern Eve" in which Miss Reeve as "Winnie Brook," a widow, scores another of her many triumphs. This is one of her most successful musical plays which has hit the taste of English audiences. In this little play the famous Star has a part after her own heart and Bombay will revel in the interpretation as much as the lady herself. This play will be given for three nights, to be followed on Thursday, Friday and Saturday by the enormously popular piece, "Eliza Comes to Stay," a farcical comedy in three acts by H. V. Esmond. This will also mark the debut of this comedy to Eastern audiences. The title role "Eliza" being in the gifted hands of Ada Reeve.

"LONDON'S ENEMIES" AT ANGLO-AMERICRN CINEMA.

A GREAT BRITISH FILM DRAMA.

A new public is patronising the cinema. Families who a year or two ago regularly patronised the theatres, now, with reduced incomes, go to the cinema, and where there are now a dozen such cases there will be a hundred before long. At the same time a demand has set in for films wholly British in conception and make. British film companies are adjusting themselves to the new conditions with commendable alertness and thoroughness. This is made clear at a trade demonstration of an all-British film drama at the Anglo-American Cinema at Sandhurst Road. This enterprize has secured the world's rights of a five-act drama called "London's Enemies," which has that quality of holding the spectator fascinated right to the end, which has made "The Man Who Stayed at Home" such a phenomenal success. It is a story of how a gang of Continental spies twice got into their clutches an English sailor (most naturally played by Mr. Percy Moran, a well-known Lieutenant, serving at present in his Majesty's Navy, a prime favourite with cinema audiences), the inventor of a new submarine. He is hopelessly overpowered numerically, but wins through simply because he never admits defeat—a good British moral, surely. The drama occupies over an hour, and every minute is charged with life and movement.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

The Royal Opera House is again to the fore with a splendid new programme of pictures for to-night and next week. With one exception it is a purely comedy bill, and the laughs to be got from a visit will be worth a great deal more than one has to pay for a seat.

The big feature is a five-reel comedy called "From Broadway to a Throne." A young American gets mixed up in the affairs of a small European Kingdom and impersonates the Crown Prince, who is his double. The natural mistakes in his strange environment are fruit for hearty laughter. There is the usual love interest, made specially attractive because of the beauty of the girl who plays the heroine's part.

Because we are on the threshold of a new year a comic called "Presumptuous Soarings" is introduced. It shows the remarkable dream of an over-ambitious young man who makes a great deal of money without working particularly hard for it. Still another comic picture is "His Neighbour's Wife," the quaint tale of a young bachelor who represented that he was married in order to get his wages increased.

The topical element is represented by a series of pictures showing India's splendid part in the great War. These should reassure all who believe what agitators say about India not doing her share.

OLYMPIA.

There have been many serial photoplays screened in Bombay but in action, in brilliant continuity of scenes and dramatic strength the "Iron Claw" has established a record and has necessarily added to the prestige of this already-famous serial House who secured it at a cost which would have dismayed many. There are now left only four chapters of this serial, two of which will run this week. Those who have held their peace over the perplexing question "Who is the Laughing Mask" will no doubt find relief in these concluding chapters, which, by the way, are packed more than ever with surprises and thrills. Every episode is so originally got up that any beginner can follow the serial with interest and we would recommend every one to see the concluding chapters. The other four items are both instructive and attractive and consist of a travel, a comedy, a study and the usual news graphic.

THE EMPIRE.

The first on the programme at the Empire this week is a Charnie Chaplin Comedy "Charlie, the Perfect Lady," without yet having seen the film ourselves, we imagine its title might be transposted to "A Chaplin Caricature of a Perfect Lady" for the inimitable Cinema Star is a great caricaturist and great caricature and that is why his idiosyncrasies are so easy to copy through all the imitations of them at the same time fall so far short of their original. The film is 3,000 feet in length and is said to be the funniest ever produced. The programme includes besides a beautifully coloured Pathe Drama, "Hands from the Shadows," showing the marvellous power of Electricity and especially a wonderful Fire Dance. Of great interest to Bombay Race-goers will be the showing of this year's sensational Viceroy's Cup Race, in which "Batchelor's Wedding" unexpectedly brought the Cup back to Bombay again. This film shows the remarkable fight between "Batchelor's Wedding" and "Magyar" in the most remarkable Cup race ever known. Next week a great attraction will be the presentation of the Arthur Conan Doyle's "Brigadier Gerard" with the late Lewis Wailer in the title role.

NEW ALEXANDRA CINEMA.

At the above popular cinema, the new management has spared no pains or cost in acquitting themselves to the satisfaction of the public by making many up-to-date additions and alterations in its general get-up and show. The chief enterprises of the management has been in the selection of the films and after presenting to the public many a well-known and popular series of sensational serials and Star Dramas, it has now been able with a great sacrifice of expense and exertion to get one of the best serials of the time, the world-famed "Universal Company's latest production, the adventures of the "Peg O' The Ring."

It is a circus serial depicting both the inner and outer sides of the circus life, with the great part of the world-renowned characters, Miss Grace Cunard and Francis Ford, otherwise known as "Lucille Love" and "Victor Hugo" who worked wonders in thrilling the audience in the past serials of the "Lucille Love" and the "Broken Coin." This serial of the "Peg O' The Ring" imparts all the experience of a circus which is quite a different one to what we see in India. It is not merely the caravans, the performing animals, the acrobates, the clowns and the indispensable band,—that are exhibited on the film,—but this seiral displays, in quite a different light, the inner and the working side of the circus. This is where the manager actually takes chief part in the immense organisation of his gigantic staff and the control of wild animals, so as to avoid unforeseen catastrophes and hitches.

The Universal Film Co.'s name is a sufficient guarantee of its success. Francis Ford, with his awe-inspiring features, and Grace Cunard, with her usual Grace, are taking the chief part of the hero and heroine.

WEST END CINEMA.

Jack London having recently died, Rex Beach is probably the most forceful novelist alive to-day. His powerful plots lend themselves to the requirements of the screen, and several have already achieved huge successes. But one of his more recent books, "The Ne'er Do Well," has just been filmed and should prove the best of them all. It is being shown at the West End Cinema to-day and during the following week. There are special matinees to-day and to-morrow at 3-15 and 5 as well as the usual nightly performances.

The building of the mighty Panama Canal enters largely into this wonderful story of excitements and passions. The son of a millionaire is disowned because of a brawl in New York and he is forced to make his own way in the world. Panama is the scene of his toil and his love, and stormy is his career until he at length wins the success for which he has striven so desperately.

IMPORTING OPIUM WITHOUT LICENSE.

Before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, Abdul Rashid Khan Ramzan Khan, a tailor, was charged by Excise Inspector Hudson with importing opium valued at Rs. 1,425 (38 lbs.) from the Tonk State, yesterday, without a permit. The accused was arrested at the Grant Road Station by Inspectors Hudson and Jilani, just as he was putting the bundle of opium in a victoria. The accused was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment, and the Court complimented Inspector Hudson.

THEFT OF CLOTHES.

Before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Desai charged one Badri Jagannath with the theft of clothes and other things valued at Rs. 22, belonging to Police Constable Bala Baboo. The accused was convicted and sentenced to five weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

DISGRACING THE KING'S UNIFORM.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Last evening while walking along Gowalia Tank Road I saw a promiscuous crowd in front of a Goan tailor's shop. Curiosity made me stop and inquire what was the matter. I discovered two men, one in King's uniform the other in mufti brow-beating the inmates of the shop. From their unruly conduct and use of offensive language I inferred, as did many others, that they were in an ungovernable drunken state. Now when the occupants offered an opposition the two Britishers subjected them to a succession of flourishes of their canes. At last they kicked them out of their own home and pocketing something scampered away. When they were on the road one of them violently lay about himself, during the course of which he hit some young boys playing in the neighbourhood of the shop. And all this was done in daylight.

The succour could only come either from the people assembled there or the policeman. The latter was not within sighting distance, and even if he were there he would have probably stood "at attention" out of respect for the sahibs. The former, namely, the people, have been taught that a white skin is a signal to show the white feather.

What is the solution?—Yours, etc.,
PEACE-LOVING.

Dec. 25, 1916.

CASUALTY LIST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 29.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Second-Lieut E J R Briggs-Gooderham, Irish Regiment.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING BELIEVED KILLED, NOW KILLED.

Captain H E Rudman, Gloucesters.

WOUNDED.

Lieut C Berkeley, Coldstreams.
Second-Lieut W J Best, Irish Fusiliers.
Major A G Dickson, Horse Artillery.
Major W H G Drake-Brockman, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut A McG Kirkwood, Cameronians.
Captain A F Lee, Medicals.
Second-Lieut J J McPhie, Black Watch.
Second-Lieut T H Porritt, Coldstreams.
Second-Lieut G E Riding, North Lancs.
Second-Lieut C B Wray, North Lancs.

LONDON, Dec. 21.

KILLED.

Lieut K W Reavell, Hampshires.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED AND MISSING, NOW KILLED.

Second-Lieut L Jackson, Warwicks.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING BELIEVED KILLED, NOW KILLED.

Lieut W F Lambert, Cameronians.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut F Granger, Manchesters.

DIED.

Lieut H B Christie, Remount Department.

WOUNDED.

Captain D V M Adams, Medicals.
Second-Lieut W S Allen, Engineers.
Major C W Burdon, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut R H Jenkins, Gloucesters.
Second-Lieut W R Laird, Argylls.
Captain J W Tompkins, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut C E Witcomb, Gloucesters.

KILLED.

Major C Colson, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut W Logan, Cameronians.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut W G Coggins, West Kents.

DIED.

Second-Lieut J M Kerr, Scots Fusiliers.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut A E Brunning, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut S W Edwards, South Staffs.
Second-Lieut W J Hook, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut S W Jones, Worcesters.
Second-Lieut J D Maitland-Makgill-Crichton, Black Watch.
Second-Lieut N R Paxton, Cameronians.
Second-Lieut H Plant, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut H C Price, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut R R Rathbone, Liverpools.
Rev Father W Ryan, Chaplain.
Second-Lieut D A L Wade, Garrison Artillery.

MISSING BELIEVED PRISONER.

Second-Lieut J W Blair, Seaforths.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING NOW PRISONER.

Second-Lieut K G Fryer, West Kents.
Lieut T M Johns, Welsh Regiment.

Official and Personal.

His Excellency visited the Freeman-Thomas War Hospital yesterday afternoon.

The Hon. Sardar Daljit Singh, C.S.I., Mr. and Mrs. Seddon and Sardar Jawahar Singh have arrived at Government House.

Mr. M. K. Parandekar brought his pictures to Government House yesterday morning to show their Excellencies.

Miss Dunwoodie, Mr. J. W. Smyth, I.C.S., and the Hon. Mr. Phiroze Sethna lunched at Government House yesterday.

The following were guests at dinner at Government House yesterday:—The Hon. Sir and Lady Basil Scott, Brigadier-General and Mrs. Knight, Mr. Stuart Lupton, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. M. H. Vincent, Lieut.-Colonel Thomas Jackson, Lieut.-Colonel J. J. Prescott, Mrs. Lowis, Mr. A. H. Whyte, Mrs. Startin, Captain C. B. Tennent, Captain Kanwar Amar Singh, Lieut. A. Alison, Lieut. A. S. Wadeson, Mr. R. Aitken, Mrs. Aitken and Miss Aitken, Dr. J. A. Turner, the Rev. and Mrs. W. A. Sawtell, Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Blunt, Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Lance, Mr. H. F. P. Hearson, Mr. Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan, Mr. F. G. Arnould, Mr. R. W. Harter, Mr. J. A. Cherry, Mr. N. M. M. Bhownaggree, Miss R. Abrahams. House Party:—The Hon. Sardar Daljit Singh, Mr. F. G. Sly, Mr. and Mrs. C. N. Seddon, Miss Phyllis Egerton, Sardar Jawahar Singh, their Excellencies and Staff.

H. E. the Commander-in-Chief leaves Delhi for Calcutta on January 3rd.

The marriage took place on the 27th afternoon of Miss Tehmina M. Reporter, only daughter of Lt.-Col. M. E. Reporter, I.M.S., Secunderabad, and Mr. R. K. Nariman, M.I.C.E., son of the late Lt.-Col. K. Nariman, I.M.S. The ceremony was performed at Col. Reporter's bungalow and was a quiet one.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Dec. 29.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of Major S. St. John Moses, I.M.S., are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the Governor-General's Executive Council shall assemble at Barrackpore in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal on the 5th January, and shall thereafter re-assemble at Delhi.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Major H. S. Moberly, 6th Punjabis, is granted the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

Lieut. A. R. F. Lumley, 60th Punjabis, is granted the temporary rank of Captain.

The undermentioned non-commissioned officers to be 2nd-Lieutenants:—The Duke of Wellington's West Riding Regiment, Sergeant A. T. Wilson, Royal Regiment of Artillery, R.H., and R.F.A., Sergeant G. W. Hoyle.

Territorial Force, 1/4th Cumberland and Westmoreland Battalion, the Border Regiment, 2nd-Lieut. A. Alexander to be Temporary Lieutenant vice Lieut. H. Bettison resigned.

Major-General R. Wapshare, C.B., to be temporary Divisional Commander vice Lieut.-General Sir M. H. S. Grover.

The following are appointed to the I.A.R.O.—To be 2nd-Lieutenants (Cavalry Branch):—F. G. Tranter, S. B. Smith, C. M. Connell; (Infantry Branch): J. A. Keates, E. D. E. V. Moss, F. A. R. R. Rea, S. W. Steane, E. A. Charriol, T. A. Chalmers, T. Nickels, F. M. Rockley.

The following promotions are made:—Majors to be Lieutenant-Colonels, E. H. McBride Fenn, 112th Infantry; A. G. Crawford, 84th Punjabis.

Captains to be temporary Majors:—J. L. R. Wair, Political Department attached 5th Cavalry; G. H. T. Mackintosh, 5th Cavalry; C. B. H. Mansfield, 8th Cavalry; E. B. Lestrange, 79th Carnatic Infantry.

Major E. S. Peck, M.B., I.M.S. (retired), has been permitted to resign.

In the list of officers awarded the Military Cross published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, dated 23rd December, 1916, insert the name of Captain Herbert Bowater Vernon, Indian Army.

Assam Bengal Railway Volunteer Rifles, Major Arthur John Cooper, V.D., to be Commandant with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel vice R. S. Hawkins, V.D., transferred to the supernumerary list.

His Excellency the Governor-General in Council is pleased to sanction the formation of a volunteer corps at Aden to be designated the Aden Volunteer Rifles.

CALCUTTA POLO TOURNAMENT.

CUP WON BY VICEROY'S STAFF.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 29.

The final in connection with the Carmichael Polo Tournament was played off this evening before a large attendance. The contestants were the Viceroy's Staff and Gimlets. The handicappers conceded a goal to the latter but their opponents proved altogether the better side and ran away with the game winning eventually by eleven goals to two.

On the conclusion of the game his Excellency the Governor, who was present from the start, handed over the cup to Major Mackenzie, each member of the winning side receiving a miniature cup as a souvenir. His Excellency was "At Home" to the members of the Indian Polo Association and the players.

Mr. Batliboi's String Band will play a selection of music at Watson's Hotel to-morrow commencing at 8 p.m.

The total approximate gross earnings of the State and Guaranteed Railways from 1st April to 16th December, are more by Rs. 4,39,08,998 than the figures for the corresponding period of 1915-1916.

BOMBAY RACING SEASON

THIRD EXTRA MEETING.

HANDICAPS.

THE NEW YEAR PLATE.—Distance about 6 furlongs.

Primrose Morn 9-12, Polish 9-8, Criton 9-1, Silver Thrush 8-0, Joyous Gard 8-10, Miss Rollestone 8-4, Llangeinor 7-13, Fire Finch 7-8, Hoppner 7-4, Anthracite 7-2, Rolling Stock 6-7, Dorian 6-0.

Two top weights not accepting, weights to be raised 6 lbs.

THE BRIGHTON PLATE.—Distance about 7 furlongs.

Triple Alliance 10-5, Orloff 9-10, Fire Finch 9-7, Thunder 9-7, Soultline 9-0, Bunty 8-5, Ute 8-4, Somali 8-2, Tootsie 8-0, Madrina 8-0, Sister Susie 7-10, Kim III 7-9, Pretty Good Sort 7-7, Decorum 7-0.

THE RIPON PLATE.—Distances 1 mile

Cyanite 9-7, Villeroy 9-0, Megale 8-10, Chastity 8-8, Airman 8-5, Seigneuris 8-4, Pension 7-13, Duet 7-11, Mossy 7-11, Matchless 7-8.

THE BANDRA PLATE.—Distance about 7 furlongs.

Royal Court 9-7, Malacca 9-5, Black Hussar 9-4, Ace of Royals 9-1, Brimo 9-1, Iron Chest 9-1, Ajax 9-0, Aurora 8-12, Mohsel 8-10, Burg 8-6, Ajmer 8-5, Osprey 8-4, Advance 8-2, Peacemaker 8-2, Collingwood 8-1, Partner 7-13, Oxford 7-13, Black Ivory 7-10, Gasal 7-9, Eldorado 7-6, Kaiumers 7-6, Powerful 7-3, Welcome 7-0.

THE VIRAR PLATE.—Distances about 6 furlongs.

Tenebreuse 9-4, Defender 9-2, Dhaidan 8-2, Nainava 8-0, Mat-hat-Baig 8-11, Peacemaker 8-8, Full Moon 8-8, Gafal 8-7, Hurchan 8-7, Advance 8-6, Ruby Fish 8-5, Sirmuet 8-2, Gazal 7-13, Ata Allah 7-12, Beethoven 7-12, Cyprus 7-12, Saood 7-10, Tawdry 7-10, Crusader 7-7.

THE BHULESHWAR PLATE.—Division I., Distance 5 furlongs (Straight).

Shailan 9-3, Collector 9-2, Sultan 8-12, Lightning 8-12, Present 8-10, Planet 8-10, Master Key 8-8, Flying Machine 8-6, Abdul 8-6, Mount Pleasant 8-5, Active 8-5, Challenger 8-5, Rosy Morn 8-4, Subeh Pasha 8-4, Nassau 8-2, Sherali 8-1, Faleh Khan 7-12, Remmee 7-12, Safi 7-12, Arabian Consul 7-10, Acetine 7-7.

THE BHULESHWAR PLATE.—Division II.—Distance 5 furlongs (Straight).

Old China 9-2, Tawakul 9-2, Dartmoor 9-2, Nimrod 8-13, Justice 8-12, Good Morning 8-12, Panama 8-11, The Ney 8-10, Grey Hawk 8-8, Grand Master 8-7, Simla 8-7, Oriental Balm 8-6, Czar 8-5, Bayonet 8-5, Ikbal 8-2, Bikaneer 8-1, Shatra 7-13, Hasty 7-11, Mint Master 7-9, White Star 7-9, India 7-9, Mandala 7-8, Romano 7-7, Raj Mahal 7-7, Bhayram 7-3, Miles 7-0.

HORSES LEFT IN.

(First Race starts at 2-30 p.m.)

THE NEW YEAR PLATE.—Distance about 6 furlongs.

Polish 9-8, Criton 9-1, Silver Thrush 9-0, Joyous Gard 8-10, Miss Rollestone 8-4, Llangeinor 7-13, Fire Finch 7-8, Hoppner 7-4, Rolling Stock 6-7, Dorian 6-0.

THE BRIGHTON PLATE.—Distance about 7 furlongs.

Triple Alliance 10-5, Orloff 9-10, Thunder 9-7, Soultline 9-0, Bunty 8-5, Ute 8-4, Somali 8-2, Tootsie 8-0, Madrina 8-0, Kim III 7-9, Pretty Good Sort 7-7.

THE RIPON PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Cyanite 9-7, Villeroy 9-0, Megale 8-10, Chastity 8-8, Airman 8-5, Seigneuris 8-4, Pension 7-13, Mossy 7-11.

THE BANDRA PLATE.—Distance about 7 furlongs.

Malacca 9-5, Black Hussar 9-4, Ace of Royals 9-1, Brimo 9-1, Ajax 9-0, Aurora 8-12, Mohsel 8-10, Ajmer 8-5, Osprey 8-4, Collingwood 8-1, Partner 7-13, Oxford 7-13, Black Ivory 7-10, Gasal 7-9, Kaiumers 7-6, Powerful 7-3, Welcome 7-0.

THE VIRAR PLATE. Distance about 6 furlongs.

Tenebreuse 9-4, Defender 9-2, Kurchan 8-7, Advance 8-6, Ruby Fish 8-5, Sirmuet 8-2, Gazal 7-13, Ata Allah 7-12, Beethoven 7-12, Cyprus 7-12, Tawdry 7-10, Crusader 7-7.

THE BHULESHWAR PLATE. Division I.—Distance 5 Furlongs (Straight).

Collector 9-2, Sultan 8-12, Lightning 8-12, Present 8-10, Planet 8-10, Flying Machine 8-6, Mount Pleasant 8-5, Active 8-5, Challenger 8-5, Rosy Morn 8-4, Subeh Pasha 8-4, Nassau 8-2, Sherali 8-1, Faleh Khan 7-12, Remmee 7-12, Safi 7-12, Arabian Consul 7-10, Acetine 7-7.

THE BHULESHWAR PLATE. Division II.—Distance 5 Furlongs (Straight).

Old China 9-2, Tawakul 9-2, Dartmoor 8-2, Nimrod 8-13, Justice 8-12, Good Morning 8-12, Panama 8-11, The Ney 8-10, Grey Hawk 8-8, Grand Master 8-7, Simla 8-7, Oriental Balm 8-6, Czar 8-5, Bayonet 8-5, Ikbal 8-2, Bikaneer 8-1, Shatra 7-13, Hasty 7-11, Mint Master 7-9, White Star 7-9, India 7-9, Mandala 7-8, Romano 7-7, Raj Mahal 7-7, Bhayram 7-3.

NOTICE.

Owners and Trainers are reminded that the Entries for the Bombay 4th Extra Meeting, 1917, close at 4 p.m., to-morrow, Saturday, 30th December, 1916.

Owners and Trainers are reminded that the First Entries for the Bombay Races, 1917, close on Tuesday, 2nd January, 1917.

LAWN TENNIS AT BARODA.

OPEN CHALLENGE TOURNAMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BARODA, Dec. 28.

The Baroda Open Lawn Tennis Tournament commenced here to-day on the grounds of the Laxmi Vilas Palace under the patronage of their Highnesses the Maharaja and Maharani. The following are the results on the first day's play:—

FIRST ROUND.

(1) Dinanath beat R. J. Morris, 6-4, 7-5.
(2) Bharpur Singh beat H. R. Doctor, 6-3, 6-2.
(3) V. D. Ranga Rao, beat F. J. O. Hume, Wright, 6-2, 6-1.
(4) England beat Shrinivasa Rao, 6-4, 6-1.
(5) Mankeshar Das beat Prince Shivaji Rao Gaekwar 6-4, 6-3.

SECOND ROUND.

(6) Bhargava beat B. N. Desai, 6-1, 6-2.
(7) Bhat beat Zahid (walk over).
(8) H. V. Desai beat Shirgaokar 6-2, 3-6, 6-5.
(9) Vishram beat Mudholkar, 6-4, 6-2.
(10) Prince Dhairyashil Rao Gaekwar beat Thronely 6-1, 6-1.
(11) Sunder Das beat Fyzee 2-6, 6-2, 6-4.
(12) N. F. Naoroji beat Majumdar, 6-3, 6-3.
(13) Narsinghdas beat Khambata, 6-0, 6-2.
(14) N. V. Desai beat Shakoor, 6-2, 3-6, 6-4.
(15) Chinmalgund beat Bhadkamkar, 6-1, 6-3.
(16) Kane beat Chief of Manavadar, 6-2, 6-4.
(17) Gunjikar beat Nulkar (walk-over).

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Saturday, December 30, 1916.

THE FEDERAL BANK AND THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

The importance of the announcement just cabled from London, of the appointment of the Bank of England as the agent of the great State Bank of the United States known as the Federal, should not be overlooked. Our readers are aware of the founding of the latter institution by Dr. Wilson during the early days of his first Presidentship. The question of gold reserves by the numerous financial organisations, commonly known as the "National Banks," had become a problem of the first magnitude soon after the outbreak of that gold storm in New York during 1907. It blew so violently that for some days all the great monetary centres, London especially, were greatly shaken. But for the great far-sightedness of the Bank of England, all the centres might have passed through a severer crisis than the one known as Baring in 1890. But for the wisdom and caution of the sturdy helmsmen of the bark in Threadneedle Street, the crisis could have been hardly averted. The danger zone was successfully avoided. But American bankers were wise enough to take the lesson taught by the crisis to heart, and at once concentrated their combined energy and experience on devising ways and means by which danger similar in nature might be avoided in the future. At last after three years they agreed to the formation of a State Central Bank to which all the "National Banks" were to be affiliated with their respective capital and reserves. The Federal Bank was to be the parent of the twelve large district banks which were to be empowered with specific powers and responsibilities to finance the trade and industries of the country, maintain stable the principal foreign exchanges and do all that was essential to keep reserves which might be useful in times of emergency. Soon after President Wilson was installed at the White House he resolved to take into hand this most important financial measure, so vital to the future financial stability and credit of the States. We need not now repeat the history of what is known as the "Glass Bill" a full account of which appeared at the time in these columns. It was introduced into the House of Representatives by a well-known financier, named Mr. Glass. Many provisions thereof were of a controversial character. Necessarily a large number of bankers objected to them. But thanks to the talented sponsor of the Bill, it was excellently piloted through its most difficult stage. Almost all objections were removed and the Bill eventually passed to the great satisfaction of all bankers and financiers. The Federal Bank soon came into existence and so, too, the twelve subordinate ones. For the first two years the institution had to overcome all the initial difficulties of launching it. But so great was the unanimity of the bankers and so hearty was the co-operation in successfully launching an enterprise of this colossal character that no difficulty remained after the end of the second to overcome. The great financial bark has since been running in smooth waters. The "National Banks", having been relieved of the great responsibility of maintaining in their respective treasuries the minimum reserves prescribed by the statute which brought them into existence, were free to lay out their residue in profitable channels.

But the war has poured into the lap of the United States an enormous quantity of gold, the balance of their excess of exports, being the fabulous profits of trade with the belligerents and neutral countries. Gold at present is a veritable drug in the American market. The accumulation has now reached the almost unprecedented figure of 400 millions! The banks are groaning under its heavy weight. What are they to do with it? That has been the question of questions which had been seriously engaging the attention of the world of banking and finance. Gold has been pouring in such large streams that it was generally agreed upon that its imports should be greatly checked, if not altogether stopped. The larger the accumulation the greater was the inflation of credit leading to higher and higher prices. The Americans have scented from afar the danger of this unprecedented currency phenomenon. If there be such an inflation of credit now and an ascending scale of prices what might be the condition of gold in the various treasuries when peace was assured? Wise people shook their heads omniously. The problem could be only solved with safety by arresting the further imports of the yellow metal. But how was it to be done? If debtors chose to send gold securities how may creditors refuse them? In this dilemma, the wiser heads seem now to have approached the Bank of England to be the custodian of the gold of their debtors. What may be the special conditions and limitations of the arrangement we are not yet informed. But we believe it is a sagacious move which is certain to prove mutually beneficial. It is as well to recognise that London is the great centre of gold for the world. Therefore should London keep American gold either for its own purposes or the purposes of the Allies, it would be a distinct financial relief to New York. The latter could then breathe freely. England and her Allies and her dominions and dependencies are sorely in want of a certain quantity of gold beyond silver, so long as the war lasts. There will be soon fresh loans to be raised to carry on war expenditure. What could be better than to ask England to receive all its gold as part of the loan to be raised. America might charge a certain reasonable rate of interest. England would be relieved from again raising a huge internal loan like its predecessors. The monies thus saved might be embarked on war and on industries, while the surplus American gold might be safely utilised for war purposes for herself and for her Allies. This is the solution which America has found for the prevention of further accumulation of gold in the country And this, therefore, is the significance of the cable just wired by Reuter. We shall await with keen curiosity the details of this temporary but mutually beneficial arrangement. But the world of finance will be glad to learn that such a satisfactory solution of the great economic problem has been agreed to, at any rate till the peace conditions are absolutely assured.

A WISE DECISION.

The Bombay Government have retrieved the blunder Lord Sydenham made when he divided primary schools in the Presidency into full primary and rural schools. Warned by the disastrous results of the working of this policy on the growth of education, and, in deference to a strong public agitation, they have undone the work of Lord Sydenham by abolishing the separate sets of standards for rural schools. There is one aspect of the question, however, which has not received the attention that it deserves. The aim of Lord Sydenham in hitting upon the expedient of the division of primary schools was the pious desire of improving the indigenous schools. By the time, however, definite proposals came to be evolved, the encouragement of indigenous schools,—that is, those schools which are neither recognised nor aided by the Education Department,—occupied a somewhat remote and unreal importance. For, in the Press-Note issued on July 8, 1911, this object occupied the third place among the four proposals made for the general advancement of elementary education, while the favoured division of primary schools occupied the first places, the other two proposals being "the simplification of the curriculum of the former (rural) course,"—which was as a matter of fact made doubly difficult,—"and the raising of the minimum age for appearance at the vernacular final examination." The Government did appear to show great solicitude for the indigenous schools when they stated that "the growth of these institutions should not be forced. The proposal was that wherever it was found that a village without a school had provided itself with a private school, it would be a good policy to encourage the latter." The detailed proposals made for carrying out these benevolent intentions were as follows:—

(a) That mamlatdars should bring at once to the notice of the Deputy Inspector the existence of any unregistered indigenous school.

(b) That an inspecting officer should . . . . see how far they (the schools) are deserving of aid.

(c) That villagers should be advised to arrange for the opening of a private school with the promise of Government aid.

(d) That retired masters or qualified men . . . . should be encouraged to open private schools in villages with the promise of a grant.

(e) That when circumstances permit the grant should be paid oftener than once a year.

(f) That private masters should be rewarded for extra efficiency.

The contradictory character of these proposals, amounting to futility, is easily seen. Either the villagers or the teachers had first to approach the Education Department before opening a school and secure its permission, if it was to receive any grant. Obviously the large mass of indigenous schools which have continued to exist,—many of them for generations,—did not come within the pale of these proposals. And lest the slightest aid might unwittingly be granted to any "venture schools," the Press-Note added that "a real indigenous school is one that has been started by the initiative of the villagers themselves, not one that has been opened by an outsider at the instigation of the Department." If the schools thus started by outsiders are to be aided at best in a grudging spirit, what need be said of schools established by those hundreds of private teachers who are doing the splendid work of carrying education to the doors of the peasants in areas not yet reached, if not ignored, by the Education Department? They have not risen at the bidding of the Department and being thus of the worst class of "venture schools" they are not to be paid the least consideration. In thus washing their hands of the indigenous schools, the Government illogically failed to realise that they stood in the same position as the Mulla schools of Sind which Mr. Wright, the Educational Inspector, organised into rural schools. These Mulla schools were neither started by villagers after negotiations with Government nor were they opened by qualified persons with the gracious permission of the Department. Like the mass of indigenous schools in other divisions of the Presidency, these Mulla schools have been conducted, for generations by a class of professional Mahomedan teachers who correspond, in many respects, to Brahmins among Hindus. Thus those schools precisely were made the object of a great educational experiment in Sind, which were definitely excluded in Bombay from the operations of the proposals referred to. And yet, curiously enough, it was Mr. Wright's success in carrying out the experiment that inspired the Government, we believe, to launch upon the policy of advancing elementary education through the rural schools.

It is not, therefore, surprising that where Mr. Wright succeeded the Government of Bombay failed. The number of unaided indigenous schools has, as might be expected, not declined but has risen from 1,143 in 1911-12 to 1,235 in 1914-15. While no efforts have been made to convert them into rural schools, the number of aided primary schools has not increased as rapidly as one might have expected, as a result of the working of the proposals elaborated above. The following figures of such schools show that no phenomenal results have been achieved in this direction:—

	No. of Schools.
1911-12	2,307
1913-14	2,435
1914-15	2,552

The conclusion is inevitable that the constructive proposals of the policy enunciated in the Press-Note of 1911 have failed in so far as they were aimed at the rapid increase of workable primary schools at a comparatively smaller cost and that this failure has been due to the neglect of that very class of indigenous institutions which were so successfully dealt with in Sind. Apart from this, an important consideration may be urged on the attention of the Government. They may well ponder over Mr. Wrights' work in Sind and over the remarkable system of grant-in-aid which has converted the vast majority of Guru schools in Bengal and the Monastic schools in Burma into workable institutions roughly following the Government regulations. It is no use stigmatising such indigenous schools as "venture schools" and then keeping them at arm's length. Are not many secondary schools also started by private individuals without either consultation with townspeople as a whole or negotiation with the Department? And yet these venture schools are not considered unfit for grants. The sin of the indigenous primary schools is not that they are "venture schools" which other more fortunate institutions also are, but that they deviate a good deal from the Departmental rules. Some constructive scheme is, therefore, necessary to convert them into decent i stitutions. The Government we may sure will take years, if not decades, cover all village with their own schoo and the next best and wise cours therefore, would be to improve th indigenous schools by devising a spec system of grant-in-aid for them. Th is a problem, to the solution which we trust the Government of Lo Willingdon, having rectified the mista of the preceding Administration, wi soon set themselves.

Notes of the Day.

Indians and Mathematics.

Among the many conferences which a holding their sessions this week, the fir Conference of Indian Mathematicia which assembled at Madras is not witho its special interest. The speech wi which Lord Pentland opened the sessi was in a happy and sympathetic vein. T methods of mathematics, uninviting they are to most minds, great as well small, however, play, as Lord Pentla recalled, an indispensable part in the di cussion and elucidation of numerous pr blems in sociology economics and oth studies. Oldest, probably as the science it has continued to be a searching test the intellectual depth and attainments civilized mankind. And the strong appe it has always made to the Indian intelle is historic, India's achievement the field being universally ackno ledged. It is to India that the world ow the decimal notation and the invention Algebra and, as Lord Pentland said, Ind can point to at least one epoch in whi it produced a galaxy of brilliant math maticians and astronomers.

Genius and Environment.

"Is there any reason why such an epo should not recur?" asked Lord Pentlan The material at least is ready to han Most of us have heard of Mr. S. Raman jam, now studying at Cambridge, who genius fortunately was discovered befo it had been stifled by lack of scope and u congenial drudgery. Lord Pentland quo ed from a letter from Cambridge abo Mr. Ramanujam written, as his Exce lency said, "by one of the most disti guished mathematicians of the prese day." "In him," said this authorit "India now possesses a pure mathematici of the first order, whose achievements su gest the brightest hopes for its scienti future." There have been many oth Indians who made their mark at Ca bridge in Mathematical study and r search,—a tribute to the congenial a encouraging atmosphere of that famo seat of learning. In Indian education institutions at present the requisite e vironment is lacking. As Lord Pentla said post graduate scholarships are neede and opportunities for post-graduate r search,—among other things.

A Sad Case.

Our evening contemporary has recover from its recent exertions with commen able celerity. It has persuaded itse again of its own cleverness. It appea that in the course of our criticism of t new Viceroy's appointment we had asked "Who is this Lord Chelmsford?" and, an unguarded moment last Thursday, let drop an expression of confidence in H Excellency. Therefore, Witness O Ye Dal Street, the "clock-work," the "automatic the "premature," the incredible inco sistency of—ourselves! And, out of o mania for contradicting ourselves, we ha further had the suicidal shortsightedne to attack the appointment of Lord Ronal shay as Governor of Bengal. . . . . "wisdom of reserving judgement (sic) a man until he has said or done somethi to criticise, instead of damning him out hand and unheard."

Breaking it Gently.

Therefore, let us break it as gently possible. Our query re Lord Chelmsfo was not only legitimate but inevitable. very few people in this country had ev heard of the Viceroy-designate, and h public record in regard to India was n Our subsequent appreciation of him prov that we are only too willing to render t fullest acknowledgment when it has be earned. Further, the point to bear mind, and the point at which the attempt parallel breaks down, is that our sceptic query respecting Lord Chelmsford was a obvious and deliberate indication that w did not know enough about the ma whereas in regard to Lord Ronaldshay unfortunately know more than enough. H has "said" things, and "done" thing which left one no option but to criticis his patent unfitness for the extremely re ponsible appointment into which he h been jobbed. We wish our Contempora would not persist in its disingenuousness

GENERAL HAIG'S DESPATCH.

ALL OBJECTIVES OF BATTLE OF SOMME ACHIEVED.

BATTLE OF SOMME.

ALL OBJECTIVES ACHIEVED

GEN. HAIG'S DESPATCH,

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Dec. 29.

Recd. 11-15 p.m., Dec. 29.

In a despatch of about 16,000 words, dated the 23rd December, Sir Douglas Haig deals with a "bare outline of important occurrences" of the British part in the battle of the Somme, "one of the greatest if not the greatest struggles that has ever taken place."

He begins by explaining why the offensive was so long delayed, namely, because of the necessity for great numbers of men and munitions and also of the fact that a large proportion of officers and men were far from being fully trained. For these reasons, the longer it was delayed the better, but it was evident from the German attack on Verdun and the Austrian offensive in Trentino that "the strain might become too great to be borne unless timely relief action was taken."

STUPENDOUS PREPARATIONS.

General Haig mentions the stupendous preparations including the accumulation of vast stores of all kinds near the front, the construction of new railways of different gauges, gun emplacements, trench tramways, dug-outs for ammunition, food, water, engineering material and scores of deep communication trenches. He also mentions that numerous wells and borings were sunk and 120 miles of water mains were laid.

THREE-FOLD OBJECTS.

General Haig defines the three-fold object of the offensive as first, to relieve Verdun, second, to assist the Allies in other theatres by stopping further transfer of enemy troops from the West, and third, to wear down the strength of the enemy.

General Haig then describes the actual operations, necessarily covering a good deal of ground of his previous more brief despatches. He emphasises three main phases of the battle. Firstly, "considerable confusion and disorganisation in the enemy's ranks" caused by our attacks at the beginning of July. Secondly, the operations from 14th July to 17th July which gave us the command of the southern crest of the main plateau between Delville Wood and Bazentin-le-Petit, with the subsequent prolonged struggle for mastery "in which though the progress was slow and difficult, the confidence of our men in their ability to win was never shaken. By 1st September they had established fighting superiority which has left its mark on the enemy." The third was the phase in which we pushed down the slopes of the ridge and extended our flanks from Morval to Thiepval.

ALL OBJECTIVES ATTAINED.

General Haig claims that all the three objectives of the battle were achieved. "Any one of these results by itself justified the battle of the Somme and the attainment of all three amply compensates for the sacrifices of ourselves and the Allies by bringing us a long way towards final victory." He says that the fact that the strength of the enemy in November on the Western front was greater than in July, in spite of the abandonment of the Verdun offenrive, justifies the first two claims. With regard to the third, he admits that any statement must depend to some degree upon estimates. Nevertheless there is sufficient evidence to show that there is no doubt that the enemy's losses in men and material were considerably higher than the Allies while morally our advantage was greater. Four-fifths of enemy divisions on the Western front were thrown successively into the battle, some twice and some thrice and undoubtedly towards the end of the operations, the enemy's power of resistance was very seriously diminished. These results by troops, a vast majority of which were raised and trained during the war, constitute a feat of which the history of our nation contains no equal."

ENEMY'S COMPLETE DEFEAT.

General Haig concludes: "The enemy power is not yet broken, nor is it possible to estimate the period before the objects for which the Allies are fighting, will be attained, but the battle of the Somme has placed beyond doubt the ability of the Allies to gain those objects. The German army is the mainstay of the Central Powers. Fully half of that army in spite of all advantages of defensive and supported by the strongest fortifications, suffered defeat on the Somme. Neither the victors nor the vanquished will forget this and although bad weather has given the enemy respite there will undoubtedly be many thousands in his ranks who will begin the new campaign with little confidence in their ability to resist our efforts."

BRITISH FRONT.

A YEAR'S IMPROVEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 28.

Recd. 12-30 p.m., Dec. 29.

Summarising the situation on the British front at the expiry of the year, Reuter's correspondent at the Headquarters says the enemy advanced a few acres at two places only whereas we gained thrice as many square miles.

The enemy casualties, including those at Verdun, were well towards a million and a quarter.

The British line is nearly twice as strong as at the end of 1915, and cannon now crash out in scores whereas a year ago they only fired in pairs.

BRITISH FRONT.

GERMANS NOT GIVEN A MOMENT'S PEACE.

UNCEASING SHOWER OF SHELLS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Dec. 28.

Recd. 2-15 p.m., Dec. 29.

Although no operations on a big scale on the British front are at present being carried out, the Germans are never given a moment's peace.

The correspondent of the "Liberte" on the British front relates that never a day elapses without a raid on the German lines inflicting heavy losses on the enemy and keeping the Germans continually on tenterhooks, never knowing where the next blow will fall. The result of this harassing has exceeded all expectations. Besides raids, the British artillery fire from ever heavier big guns is unceasing the showering shells behind the enemy front, particularly on the lines of communication, seriously hampering supply services. And this is what the Tommies call the off-season.

ENEMY RAIDS NEAR GOMMECOURT.

TWO PARTIES DRIVEN BACK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dc. 29.

Recd. 12-30 p.m., Dec. 29.

A British communiqué says of the three enemy parties attempting a raid northwest of Gommecourt two were driven back, and the third, which reached our trenches, was immediately ejected.

The enemy at night time fired many gas shells at places behind our front line in the neighbourhood of Arras and Lens.

There were a number of air fights. Three hostile machines were destroyed and three other driven down damaged.

ALLIED AIR RAIDS.

FACTORIES AND STATIONS BOMBED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 28.

Recd. 7-35 p.m., Dec. 29.

A French communiqué says:—Thirteen British naval aeroplanes dropped a ton of bombs on the blast furnaces at Dillingen.

French aeroplanes heavily bombed the railway stations at Montmedy, Pierrepont and East Longuyon, and on the factories at Thionville, Joeuf in Briey and on the coalfield and blast furnaces at Rombach and Hagondangy.

Two dirigibles bombed factories at Hagondangy and ironworks at Neunkirchen.

BRITISH FRONT EXTENDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 28.

Recd. 11-15 p.m., Dec. 29.

A French corespondent indicates that the taking over by the British of a new portion of the Somme front was completed at Christmas.

ARTILLERY ACTIVITY ON THE MEUSE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 29.

Recd. 7-35 p.m., Dec. 29.

A communiqué says on the left of the Meuse enemy artillery violently bombarded the positions on the Morthomme and Hill 304 front. We vigorously countered.

BRITISH AIR RAIDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 28.

Recd. 7-35 p.m., Dec. 29.

The Admiralty announces that aeroplanes successfully bombarded the camps at Gaiata and seaplanes destroyed the Chikaldir bridge, eighteen miles east of Adana.

PORTUGUESE SUCCESS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LOURENCO MARQUES, Dec. 28.

Received 1-50 a.m., Dec. 30.

The Portuguese have occupied the posts of Matchemba and Nangadi. The Germans have retired to the left bank of the Rovuma River where the Portuguese hold a factory.

CANADA AND COMPULSION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

OTTAWA, Dec. 28.

Received 1-50 a.m., Dec. 30.

Sir Robert Borden has declared that he will adopt conscription, if necessary.

SERIOUS SITUATION IN AUSTRIA.

PEOPLE TORMENTED BY FAMINE.

FULL OF THE SPIRIT OF REVOLT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Dec. 29.

The Viceroy's War telegram from the Secretary of State, dated 27th December, says:—

The Roumanians continue to hold back the enemy in the Moldavian Mountains and west of Rimnic Sarat but the Russians have been driven from the village of Pilepesti about 20 miles south-west of Braila on the railway from Buzen.

Documents gathered by the Italian General Staff on the field of battle, show the Austrian people tormented by famine, are full of the spirit of revolt. The captured official documents urge the Austrian people to most rigid economy and state the situation is likely to grow worse rendering necessary the extremest efforts of will to enable them to resist. Another document states Germany is not able to spare any more munitions and Austrian munition factories lack raw materials and Austrian shells become increasingly ineffective because they are badly made.

COMFORTS FOR TROOPS IN MESOPOTAMIA.

LADY CHELMSFORD'S REPLY TO CRITICS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 28.

Recd. 1-50 a.m., Dec. 30.

The Vicereine in a letter to "The Times" replies to the statements of Sir Edward Ward and others in the English press suggesting that nothing has been done in India to supply comforts to the troops in Mesopotamia and that it has been left to voluntary associations in England to take the matter up.

The Vicereine recapitulates the work of the Indian Comforts Fund, the Red Cross Fund and other organisations in India and concludes by paying a tribute to the industry and devotion of the women of India in voluntary work for troops.

TRANSFER OF GREEK TROOPS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 27.

Recd. 7-35 p.m., Dec. 29.

Telegrams from Piraeus state that the transport of Greek troops to Morea is proceeding. It has been decided that artillery shall not be sent to Morea until the Allies have formulated their demands.

It is believed that the Greek Government is disposed to comply with the claims of the Allies in order to obtain the raising of the blockade.

PERSECUTION OF VENIZELISTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 28.

Recd. 1-50 a.m., Dec. 30.

Telegrams from Venizelist quarters in Salonika state that the Royalists are actively and systematically extirpating proententism. Prominent men at Volo have been submitted to indignities and those who favoured M. Venizelos at the last election have been arrested and their premises looted.

The Greeks in Egypt are enthusiastically supporting the National Defence army. The Provisional Government at Salonika is forming labour battalions.

UNDERPAID BELGIAN SERVANTS.

OFFERED BY GERMAN AUTHORITIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 28.

Recd. 2-20 p.m., Dec. 29.

Reuter learns that the German authorities in Schleswig Holstein are offering farmers and other employers Belgian servants, both men and women, of ages ranging from 18 to 36. Their pay is thirty per cent. below the rate current in the district and the employers must pay the Government half travelling expenses, but are entitled to deduct this from their wages.

THICKEST LONDON FOG FOR YEARS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 28.

Recd. 1-50 a.m., Dec. 30.

There was the thickest fog known for years in London last evening. All street traffic was stopped and the train services disorganised.

WILSON'S OLIVE BRANCH.

GERMANY EVADING THE ISSUE.

U. S. PRESS COMMENTS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.

Recd. 2-15 p.m., Dec. 29.

Newspapers declare that the United States will certainly not ask the Entente to enter a peace conference on the terms proposed by Germany which are obviously evading the issue.

The "Tribune," however, says President Wilson's note was intended to prevent a new German submarine campaign, and asks:—"Will he be blackmailed further into endorsing the German proposal for a conference?"

SWEDEN AND PEACE.

TRYING TO INDUCE OTHER SCANDINAVIAN STATES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

COPENHAGEN, Dec. 28.

Recd. 2-20 p.m., Dec. 29.

Sweden is seemingly endeavouring to induce the other Scandinavian countries to send a joint Note in favour of peace, but Denmark and Norway are hanging back.

SCANDINAVIA SUPPORTS DR. WILSON'S PROPOSAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

COPENHAGEN, Dec. 29.

Recd. 1-50 a.m. Dec. 30.

Sweden, Norway and Denmark have each sent a note to the belligerents expressing Scandinavia's strongest adherence to Dr. Wilson's proposals. They consider that they would be wanting in duty to their peoples and humanity if they failed to support any action contributing to end the ever-growing moral and material sufferings and losses entailed by the war.

DETERMINATION OF BRITISH DEMOCRACY.

TO PURSUE WAR TO FINAL TRIUMPH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Dec. 29.

Recd. 2-20 p.m., Dec. 29.

Mr. Henderson, who is here, stated in an interview that he had come to Paris to renew to the French democracy a formal engagement of the British workmen and people to pursue the war which had been thrust upon them to a final triumph. Disregarding the hypocritical manoeuvres of their enemies the British people had made up their mind to suffer all the sacrifices to attain the end from which nothing would turn them.

FRENCH SOCIALISTS SCOUT PEACE NOTE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Dec. 28.

Received 1-50 a.m., Dec. 30.

The National Congress of French Socialists has passed a resolution scouting the Peace note and emphasising that the Allies must vigorously continue their effort for national defence.

ITALIAN REPUBLICANS' MANIFESTO

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ROME, Dec. 28.

Received 1-50 a.m., Dec. 30.

The Republicans have issued a manifesto urging the continuation of the war until the national aspirations are satisfied.

WHITECHAPEL BYE-ELECTION.

MR. KILEY RETURNED UNOPPOSED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 28.

Recd. 12-30 p.m., Dec. 29.

Mr. J. D. Kiley has been returned unopposed for Whitechapel succeeding Sir S. M. Samuel, who resigned owing to business reasons.

STEAMERS SUNK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 28.

Recd. 12-30 p.m., Dec. 29.

The Norwegian steamer Sno and the Swedish steamer Frigga, the British sailing ship Agnes and the Danish sailing ship Johan have been sunk.

GREAT RUSSIAN VICTORY.

GERMANS REPULSED IN KOVEL.

ENEMY ATTEMPT TO CROSS DNIESTER CHECKED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, Dec. 28.

Recd. 2-20 p.m., Dec. 29.

A communiqué says the German offensive in the Kovel region was bloodily repulsed. The Germans delivered an attack on nearly the whole Roumanian front and succeeded in driving back the Russians and the Roumanians on the upper Rimnik. Everywhere else they were repulsed. The fighting continues.

A later Petrograd communiqué says our scouts crossed the river Narajuvka and drove off the enemy patrol guard and carried back the construction material and barbed wire entanglements.

The enemy pressed back our detachments and occupied a series of heights on the Moldavian frontier.

The enemy attempts to cross the Dniester were checked.

The enemy attacks south of the Danube were heavily repulsed. The English armoured motor-cars took part in beating back the attacks. The enemy took to flight.

FIGHTING IN CAUCASUS.

TURKS DRIVEN BACK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 28.

Recd. 7-35 p.m., Dec. 29.

The Turks have been driven back in the region of Lake Van.

SITUATION IN WALLACHIA.

STRONG RUSSIAN REINFORCEMENTS

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 28.

Recd. 7-35 p.m., Dec. 29.

A Vienna communiqué says fighting in Wallachia continues favourably in spite of strong Russian reinforcements.

A Berlin communiqué records violent fighting in the wooded Carpathians. The results are not stated.

OVERSEAS NEW YEAR HONOURS.

POSTPONED TILL MID-JANUARY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 28.

Recd. 12-30 p.m., Dec. 29.

It is officially announced that the publication of the overseas New Year Honours will be postponed until mid-January.

INDIAN HONOURS LIST.

TO BE PUBLISHED AS USUAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 29.

With reference to the London Reuter cablegram received in Calcutta to-day stating that it had been officially announced that the publication of the overseas New Year Honours List will be postponed until mid-January, it is officially announced that the Indian Honours List will be published on January 1st as usual. The announcement of Knighthoods will be postponed until mid-January in conformity with the Home Honours List.

FALL IN PRICE OF SILVER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 28.

Recd. 11-15 p.m., Dec. 29.

Messrs. Montagu's Report says that the fall in the price of silver is due to the absence of competition and the period of Christmas holidays, but the undertone of the market is good and the entrance of new buyers will doubtless be reflected in the movements of price. Combined shipments from London to India and China in 1915 and 1916, were remarkably similar. The amount of the former was about £140,000 under and of the latter about £140,000 over four millions sterling.

BUSINESS AMALGAMATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 29.

Recd. 7-35 p.m., Dec. 29.

The amalgamation is announced of the Scottish firms, David Colville, steelmakers, and Archibald Russell, coal-owners, employing 14,000 hands.

LONDON LETTER.

WHY MR. ASQUITH RESIGNED.

BEHIND THE SCENES.

LLOYD-GEORGE-NORTHCHIFFE COMBINATION.

A REVIEW OF THE CRISIS.

Our correspondent furnishes details which help towards a fair review of the incidents which led to Mr. Asquith's resignation.

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, Dec. 7.

Since the fall of the Liberal Government eighteen months ago, there has been nothing comparable with the swift turns and continuous excitement which have accompanied the crash of the Coalition this week. It is a long, complicated, and contentious story, the main lines of which your readers have doubtless been able to make out from the cabled news. The most useful thing, I can do, will be to furnish such details as seem most likely to help towards a fair review of the incidents.

What brought about the crisis at this particular time? Obviously, a combination of many events and influences. Here are a few: the enemy successes in Roumania, the tragic deadlock in Greece, and the comparative inaction on the Western front; the acute disagreement between the Western and Eastern schools of strategy; the continuous ravages of the submarines and the general feeling that there was something wrong with the direction of the Admiralty; the delays of the Government in meeting the demand for more men, in confronting the situation in Ireland, in grasping the food crisis, and settling the troublesome business of the soldiers' pensions. Possibly Roumania and Greece provided the strongest stimulus, but it was plain that, in relation to such questions as food control and pensions, the House of Commons had got into a mood which was extremely favourable to a political coup.

THE LLOYD GEORGE ULTIMATUM.

On Friday, December 1st, to the accompaniment of the well-known storm signals in the Northcliffe Press, Mr. Lloyd George acted. He delivered to the Prime Minister an ultimatum in the form of a demand for a small War Council of four members: himself, Mr. Bonar Law, Sir Edward Carson, and Mr. Arthur Henderson, assisted by Sir William Robertson, the Chief of Staff, and Sir John Jellicoe, First Sea Lord. The Council was to have power to make decisions, and to act, upon all matters connected with the war, independently of the Cabinet. The War Committee that has been in existence since last year consisted of seven members, and its decisions required ratification by the whole Cabinet. What, then, was Mr. Lloyd George's demand? It was for a small super-Cabinet, wielding unlimited power,—the Cabinet being a subordinate body concerned with the running of the home departments: that is to say, a War Board without the head of the Treasury, the head of the Admiralty, or even the Prime Minister himself. As to Mr. Asquith's position in the Lloyd George scheme, there has been a sharp difference of opinion. It was at first announced that Mr. George demanded the abdication of the Prime Minister: that is, that while keeping his nominal ex-officio chairmanship of the War Council, he should not regard it his business to attend, but should confine himself to the many duties of a Prime Minister not immediately connected with the conduct of the war. The Lloyd George papers, however, contend that it did not mean this: but that, as the War Council must meet every day, the Prime Minister could not always be there and, as a consequence, the Secretary for War was the right and natural Chairman, during the Prime Minister's (almost constant) absence. But this would seem to be, from any standpoint, an impossible method or compromise, since it would mean that the War Council must be a rival body to the Cabinet and conflict would, in fact, be inevitable. During the last few days it has been repeatedly said that the statements in the Press as to the essential part of the scheme were inaccurate and damaging to Mr. Lloyd George. But the answer is very clear. The whoopings of the Northcliffe posters and head-lines are not to be mistaken. The "Bravo, Lloyd George!" flung out on the morning after Mr. Asquith's resignation was a joyous shout of victory over the Prime Minister and Viscount Grey. Moreover, Sir Edward Carson's particular organ, the "Morning Post," made a simple attestation. "Everybody who knows anything of Sir Edward Carson," it wrote, "knows that he would not consent to serve in a Government he did not direct"! The working of the proposed War Council could be predicted with the greatest ease. Mr. Lloyd George and Sir Edward Carson would control it; Mr. Bonar Law, as the official Conservative head, would provide the weight of his party; Mr. Henderson would be what he has been from the beginning,—a useful and pliant ally, keeping the moderate Labour men quiet, but having no influence with the rank-and-file in the country.

WHAT DID MR. ASQUITH DO?

The two sides give contradictory accounts of the Prime Minister's behaviour. Lord Northcliffe's organs say that on the day after Mr. Lloyd George's ultimatum was

(Continued on page 10.)

LUCKNOW CONGRESS.

SELF-GOVERNMENT FOR INDIA.

WANTED DOCLARATION OF POLICY.

DEFINITE STEP URGED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Dec. 29.

The Congress resumed its work this morning amidst great enthusiasm. The attendance was much larger than during previous days, being a record one. It was given out that the Self-Government resolution was to be moved and several prominent speakers from all provinces were to address. An hour before the proceedings began the pandal was full, the visitors' galleries were overcrowded and a great many had to go away disappointed. Justice Sherfudin of the Patna High Court was among the distinguished visitors today.

In accordance with general desire the resolution on self-government was first taken up.

Mr. Surendranath Banerjea then rose amidst cheers to move the following resolution:—

"That having regard to the fact that the great communities of India are the inheritors of ancient civilisations and have shown great capacity for Government and administration, and to the progress in education and public spirit made by them during a century of British rule, and further having regard to the fact that the present system of Government does not satisfy the legitimate aspirations of the people, and has become unsuited to the existing conditions and requirements, the Congress is of opinion that the time has come when his Majesty the King-Emperor should be pleased to issue a proclamation announcing that it is the aim and intention of the British policy to grant Self-Government in India at an early date.

"That this Congress demands that a definite step should be taken towards Self-Government by granting the reform contained in the scheme prepared by the All-India Congress Committee in concert with the Reform Committee appointed by the All-India Mosdem League

"That in the construction of the Empire, India shall be lifted from the position of a Dependency to that of an equal partner in the Empire with the Self-Governing Dominions."

Mr Banerjea said the resolution was divided into two parts the preamble and the operative part of the resolution. The preamble set forth the grounds for the demand. Since they met last in Bombay there was a joint Conference of the Congress and the Moslem League and they agreed to a scheme which formulated a united demand of India. That scheme was a crowning testimony of the unity between Hindus and Mahomedans. One of the arguments put forward against self-government was that if it was conceded the interests of the masses would not be looked after. That view was expressed not only by the extremists in the Anglo-Indian press, but by a responsible peer, Lord Ronaldshay, Governor-designate of Bengal, to whom the Secretary of State had given a certificate when he was condemned in Bengal. It was ridiculous to suppose that they were not representatives of the masses, but that foreigners were the guardians and protectors of the people. To substitute foreigners for natural leaders was to reverse the order of nature. The object of the war was to vindicate the sanctity of negotiations and treaties. What was true in Europe must be true in Asia. What they wanted was that the gracious message of their Sovereign should be vindicated. It was their wish that after the war self-government should be conceded to them. Continuing Mr. Banerjea said Mr. Lionel Curtis who had written several books on India, in his book on "Problem of Comonwealth" said the preparation for self-government of the people who were not self-governing, should be the spiritual end and the aim of the people who were self-governing themselves. But when he came to India he said "not yet" because India had no electorate. The speaker asked was there any electorate in England before the Reforms Bill of 1832? Was there any electorate in Japan and the Phillipine Islands? It had been said that Indians were not fit for self-government, but they should remember that when Europe was barbarous India had it. In the Vedic days kings were elected by the people. Looking towards Islam the Mahomedan community was saturated with the spirit of democracy Mr. Banerjea next said why they wanted self-government. They wanted it for their interest, as also that of the administration. They wanted it for their self-protection and for their moral elevation. Self-Government was the cement of the Empire. If it was granted anarchism would disappear. Good government was no substitute for self-government, but self-government was necessary for good government.

MRS. BESANT'S SPEECH.

Mrs. Besant in seconding the resolution said they had just heard a scheme of reforms. These reforms were alluded to in the second clause of the resolution and they would see they were meant for the transition period to be passed as soon as possible and to lead up to that change which was to come with the reconstruction of the Empire after the war, that change to Self-Government of India on equality with the Self-Governing Dominions. It was to that last clause she proposed to ask them to turn their attention with her. That clause said in the reconstruction of the Empire after the war India should be lifted from the position of a dependency to that of an equal partner in the Empire with the Self-Governing Dominions. With regard to that it was said they ought not to embarrass the Government by raising such question in the middle of the war, but they were following the example of the Self-Governing Dominions. They were only taking the advice of Mr. Bonar Law. He advised the Colonies to strike while the iron was hot. That was the advice, she admitted, they took unasked themselves, but she wanted to meet, however, the hasty objections that were made. They saw at the present moment much talk about the five nations who were to form the Federated Council of the Empire. These were the United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and North America. Where was India? She was composed of coloured people. It was the colourless people who had the right of domination. The coloured people had only the duty of submission, but that was not the doctrine they, the coloured nation, were willing to accept. Had God given liberty to pale faces and not to the coloured people? It was a brave heart that counted. It was the brain that counted and not the colour of the skin that came in. Lord Budha was coloured, Lord Christ was a coloured man, Lord Mahomed was a coloured man and she asked what nation had produced a colourless Messiah. They would never bow beneath the yoke of the Colonies. (Cries of No, No, Never). She repeated the cries of Never, never.

INTOLERABLE POSITION.

Continuing she said they were told not to spread bitterness at the Colonies. She thought the writer of that article had begun at the wrong end. Had they excluded the Colonies from coming to India? Had they said no Colonial shall have his wife and children living with him? Had they put a brand of inferiority on the colourless people. What was that talk of bitterness? Bitterness was created by the Colonies and not by India. That advice ought to have been given to the Colonies and not to India. Then it was said they were not fit to govern as they were divided. Were they divided, she asked. They had shown their power of union. The Congress was split nine years ago, but they stood a united Congress in Lucknow that day. Hindus and the Mahomedans had bridged their gulf. But where did that gulf exist? Not in Kashmir where a Hindu prince ruled, not in the Deccan where a Mussalman was the Sovereign but in British India. But they had linked their hands in love, trust, mutual forbearance, mutual respect, and stood that day a united nation that nothing would break them asunder. It was said they were unfit for self-Government as their people were not educated. Who had right to cast reproach at the masses of the people? It was Gopal Krishna Gokhale who took up the question of free compulsory education. He tried to educate his brethren, but who denied it? The Imperial Legislative Council with its perpetual majority of officials did it. Did it lie in the mouth of England to reproach them with ignorance when she would not educate their people nor help to educate them? It was said they could not defend themselves. Did they pass the Arms Act, she asked or was it their (Government's) law since 1878 that no pure-blooded Indian should possess arms? Was it India's fault that she was defenceless while for thirty years the Congress was asking for the repeal of the Arms Act, was asking for rights to volunteer and for openings to join the army. And who treated these demands with contempt? It was only Home Rule that would endure them. Until they had Home Rule they would not be armed as they should be. Then it was said there were divisions among them. Were there none in England before the great war? Was England educated when the Bill of 1832 or the Bill of 1876 was passed? In 1913 were there no strikes from one end to another in England, paralysing the railway traffic threatening to starve London? Yet England was fit for self-government and the quiet and industrious Indians were not. Mrs. Besant then referred to those who came to India to learn and lived with the people and who slandered India saying that Indians were born low in the scale of civilisation, and she observed that if she took them to the East End of London they would find a drunken, blaspheming, quarreling crowd. Would they then think they were fit for self-government? If they described these things they were told they were injuring the prestige of the Englishmen and the Press Act was brought down to silence them. One of the Punjabi papers that described these things was held to bring into hatred and contempt his Majesty's Government and its security was forfeited. She was afraid Sir James Meston might think her language was emphatic, and emphatic it was. They wanted emphasis in order to make the rulers and the people understand the intolerable condition of things under which they lived. Concluding her remarks she said there was only one thing which made a nation fit for freedom and that was the heart to aspire after it, and the will to have it. After Mr. Tilak had supported the resolution it was passed.

INDIA AND WAR.

The Hon. Mr. C. H. Setalvad moved a resolution placing on record their appreciation of the sentiments conveyed in the message of the Prime Minister to the Princes and People of India and fully sharing in the determination of the British people to bring the war to a triumphant issue and regretting that larger use had not been made of the man-power of India and urging the raising of an army immediately in India from the civil population under Indian commissioned officers for that purpose.

Mr. Setalvad said it was a pity that the man-power of India had not been utilised as much as it should have been.

Mr. G. A. Natesan seconded the resolution which was carried unanimously and the Congress adjourned to meet again tomorrow morning at 8-30 a.m.

LONDON LETTER.

(Continued from page 9.)

received, Mr. Asquith first accepted and then rejected it; that on the following day (Sunday) he gave a general assent; on Monday morning gave his assent in writing and on Tuesday withdrew it altogether. When Mr. Asquith made his brief statement to the House on Monday, it was generally accepted that once again a compromise had been agreed upon: the crisis, it was declared, was over. Then, as the "Times" put it, came fresh influences on the other side. Mr. Asquith swung into opposition. "The Prime Minister, we were told in triumphant head-lines, had done his duty,—in other words, characteristic to the last, he had completely changed his mind." What, then, had he done? He was, as always, resolved to do everything to prevent a break-up, with its calamitous results in the country, and it is clear that he was ready to go a long way, to the limit of what was practicable, to meet the War Minister. He had no objection to a smaller War Council; he was as anxious as any one to clear the way for the necessary speeding up of military decisions; he would even consent to the delegation of power. But it is plain enough that if he did not realise the impossibility of the Coalition Government's continuing, as soon as the Lloyd George Council came into being, Mr. Asquith's colleagues brought it home to him. They were under no misapprehension. They saw that it meant their overthrow,—the complete elimination from the inner counsels of Lord Grey, Mr. McKenna, Mr. Runciman, Lord Crewe; and, with them, of Lord Lansdowne, Mr. Balfour, Lord Robert Cecil, and, perhaps, Lord Curzon,—that is, the group of Conservative leaders who would resent the dominance of Lloyd George and Carson. At the same time, it must be remembered, the Conservative Ministers, as a body, made Mr. Asquith's position impossible by refusing to serve in a reconstructed Cabinet from which Mr. Lloyd George was excluded. It is foolish to charge the Prime Minister with shilly-shallying to the last, for the simple reason that, knowing his own strength in Parliament and the weakness of both parties of his opponents, he declined to be shelved but resigned on the instant when his Unionist colleagues refused their support.

MR. BONAR LAW'S ATTEMPT.

The next step, for Mr. Bonar Law, was never for a moment in doubt. The notion that Mr. Asquith, after heading two War Governments and holding the dissonant elements together for so long, could take the Lord Chancellorship under Mr. Bonar Law, was on the face of it absurd. And, after the action of the Unionists, the refusal of Liberal Ministers to come into a Bonar Law Cabinet was inevitable. There is good reason to believe that if Mr. Law could have had his way, the Coalition would have been saved. He has behaved well to Mr. Asquith, and it is believed that when the Unionist Ministers, on Sunday, addressed a letter to the Prime Minister intimating that it was time for him to go, they did it without the sanction of Mr. Law. When the King sent for him on Tuesday it was clear enough that nothing could come of the attempt,—unless Mr. Law could count upon the adhesion of a good number of the Liberal Ministers, together with Mr. Lloyd George. There followed the conference of the party leaders at Buckingham Palace, and, as the "Times" is pleased to say this morning, the ending of the reconstruction crisis "in the only practical and straightforward way," by the entrusting of the man who made the crisis with the task of forming a Government.

A LLOYD GEORGE CABINET?

Mr. Lloyd George's supporters in the Press take it for granted that he can succeed. They predict his solution of the problem by the making of a small War Cabinet,—if not as small as Pitt's, then no larger than the dozen which served Lisraeli in 1874. The business of Cabinet-making is in full swing at the time of writing, and it is idle to discuss it: it would be idle even if one were writing for to-morrow's paper. The result appears to depend upon the question of Labour support,—a question which a week ago would not have been raised at all, so deep seemed to be the severance between Mr. George and the Labour ranks. Yesterday it appeared to be not unlikely that Mr. Lloyd George would stand or fall according to the decisions of his Jewish colleagues in the Liberal Ministry. If Mr. Herbert Samuel preferred to go out with Mr. Asquith, it was assumed that his cousin, Mr. Edwin Montagu, the Minister of Munitions, would go with him, and it was a reasonable inference that Lord Reading (Sir Rufus Isaacs) would not then accept the Lord Chancellorship under Mr. George. Mr. Samuel, in the meantime, expressed his indignation that he would under any circumstances take a place in a Government formed by the leader who had overthrown Mr. Asquith. Let us, however, assume that Mr. Lloyd George succeeds: what will be his position? Labour support would be bought with a high price, but it could not carry the whole of the Labour party in the House. Several of its members would be, as now, in opposition, and the Irish, as always, would be independent. Two days ago the "Daily Chronicle" was responsible for a story that part of the plan of a George-Carson Government would be the immediate grant of Home Rule to Ireland, with an Irish Parliament in which Catholics and Protestants would have proportional representation. Ulster to be included for a provisional term of three years, and the Nationalists, in return, to allow conscription to be applied to Ireland. The story was denied, instantly and with great emphasis, the "Times" asserting that it had been put about in order to embarrass Sir Edward Carson, though it was not explained why or how. The denial, needless to say, is not important: the time when the public gave heed to such things is long gone by. A new Coalition, certainly one under Mr. George, would be bound to do something in regard to Ireland, and the first step would inevitably be the discussion of terms upon which a Home Rule settlement might be reached, for the purpose primarily of releasing the military situation in Ireland from the present deadlock. There remains the question of Parliamentary support for the new Government. A Ministry predominantly Conservative would have against it a large majority of the House of Commons,—Liberals, Irish, and Labour. Its position would be precarious even if the Liberal leaders were able to pledge themselves to general support; and the first bad blunder in administration (which, with the Lloyd George-Carson-Northcliffe combination in power, might be calculated to fall within the opening weeks) would in all probability be made the occasion of a vote of no confidence. England is still governed by Parliament and public opinion, and a Cabinet unsupported in the Commons could not stand. Mr. Asquith is the one leader who commands such support, and it was upon this fact, of course, that he and his colleagues counted when they rejected the Lloyd George ultimatum. As for a general election, it is judged to be out of the question. The register is three years old, and it is estimated that at least four millions of soldiers and munition workers have been disfranchised by removals. A short Act of Parliament could easily be passed fixing all the elections on one day, but there is no possibility of adopting a speedy and satisfactory measure for the creation of a new register.

THE MEANING OF THE CRISIS.

The crisis is not to be explained as an isolated phenomenon. It is the culmination of influences and concerted movements which have been at work since before the Coalition Ministry was formed in June, 1915. These have, naturally, been less to the fore when news from the front is good; but whenever circumstances favoured the enemies of the Coalition, the attack upon it was renewed. "I know of no intrigue," said Lord Derby yesterday, in a speech containing the most reasonable statement we have yet had in reference to the demand for a Lloyd George War Council. There is no necessity to use the word intrigue. But equally there is no necessity to conceal or deny the fact, proclaimed for many months without reserve by the Northcliffe papers, the "Morning Post" and the "Observer," and other organs, that the headship of the Government must be changed and the supreme power vested in the hands of Mr. Lloyd George. Behind all the assaults, conducted latterly with great virulence, has been the determination that Asquith must go. But, of course, not Asquith alone. Ever since the Spring of 1915, Lord Grey has been marked down, and with every unfavourable turn in the Near East the Foreign Secretary's enemies have given cry. The "Times" said yesterday that Lord Grey's willingness to leave the Government when the Coalition was formed, was an open secret. It is not a secret of any kind. Lord Grey avowed it in the plainest terms a year ago. He had wished, he said, to go with Lord Haldane, but because of the gravity of public affairs and in deference to Mr. Asquith, he had consented to remain. The attack, resumed at intervals, has been based upon the failure (not easy to deny) of British policy in the Near East, and generally Lord Grey has been abused because of his association with Lord Haldane. And those who made the Coalition, had acted upon the assumption that the removal of Lord Haldane would have involved the resignation of his two most powerful colleagues. It is a safe rule to turn from the "Times" to the "Daily Mail" for the plain meaning of Lord Northcliffe and his allies. Consider the following sentences from the "Daily Mail's" leading article of December 6th:—

We congratulate Mr. Lloyd George heartily upon the result of the vigorous steps which he has taken in the past few days to ensure a more energetic prosecution of the war. . . . Lord Haldane has been busy behind the scenes pulling the wires which work the other three members of the gang—Viscount Grey, Mr. Asquith and Mr. Balfour—and we may be sure his activity will not end with Mr. Asquith's resignation. But the hour is past when four such men could treat the nation as their chattel and ignore its will. Mr. Lloyd George is out to shatter the whole system of shams and humbug for which they stand. He has the indignant feeling of the nation behind him. . . . Rude work will be required to pull the country out of the danger into which the Haldane gang have dragged it, and there will be no shrinking from it if the gang does not discreetly disappear. The Allies and the nation will be well rid of the Haldane gang and the Asquith touch. . . . *Let us be sure that we are rid of them.* They would lead us straight up to the Haldane peace.

Throughout the last eighteen months, behind all the specific charges of blundering and indecision against the Coalition, there has been abundantly evident the simple determination to destroy the leading Liberals in the Cabinet, quite without reference to their standing or their services to the country. Their enemies, however, were always confronted with the fact that these men not only had the voting strength in the House but in the country commanded a much larger measure of trust than could be claimed by the team working with Mr. Lloyd George. It seems to many of us incredible that the nation could in times like these prefer to take the power away from Asquith, Grey, and Balfour in order that it might be transferred to George and Carson, Northcliffe and Milner.

There are other questions than that of the retention or otherwise of Mr. Asquith and Lord Grey. Sir Edward Carson left the Government over a year ago because he could not induce his colleagues to employ a policy of ruthless coercion towards Greece. It is known that in his views of the Eastern campaign he has the strong support of Mr. Lloyd George; and we may infer that there is agreement between the two as to the development of the adoption of a maritime policy which, in the prosecution of the blockade, should take no account of the feelings of neutrals. This consideration, even without the disagreements in regard to Balkan diplomacy, and the constant implication that Lord Grey is in favour of a reasonable peace by negotiation and therefore opposed to the Georgian knock-out blow, is sufficient by itself to explain the resolve of the irreconcilables to secure the final removal of the Minister whose war policy they upheld without criticism until 1915.

ALL-INDIA MOSLEM LEAGUE

MR. SHAFI'S LEAGUE DISAFFILIATED

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Dec. 29.

A very important meeting of the Council of the All-India Moslem League was held in the Kaiserbagh Baradari yesterday at 5 p.m. The most prominent among those who attended from all parts of India were the Hon. Nawab Ali Chaudhari, the Hon. Mr. Abdul Kasim, the Hon. Seth Yakub Hassan the Hon. the Raja of Mahmudabad, the Hon. Mr. Syed Ali Nabi, Mr. Syed Hasan Imam, Mr. Shahid Husain, Mr. Abdul Azeez and Dr. Ansari The Hon. Mr. Fazbal Haq, presided.

The subject of the discussion was the question of disaffiliating Mr. Shafi's League and affiliating the new Punjab Moslem League, of which Mr. Peer Sajuddin is Secretary. The Council sat for about three hours and after full deliberation resolved unanimously (two councillors standing neutral) to disaffiliate Mr. Shafi's League and affiliate the new League.

GERMANS CAPTURE A NORWEGIAN STEAMER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 28.
Recd. 7-35 p.m., Dec. 29.

The Germans have taken the Norwegian steamer Aamot, which was proceeding to England with a cargo of artificial manure, to Hamburg as a prize.

ACCELERATION OF SHIPBUILDING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 29.
Recd. 7-35 p.m., Dec. 29.

The Shipping Controller has appointed an Advisory Committee composed of shipping experts to consider the question of the acceleration of shipbuilding and general administration of the new merchant shipbuilding programme which will be undertaken by the Controller.

DEATH OF A WELL-KNOWN CRICKETER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 28.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Dec. 29.

The death is announced of the cricketer Frank Penn, Senior.

(Continued from Column 6.)

was come to. On the contrary, the matter was left for further consideration and he undertook to make a written communication. The next morning he saw in a newspaper the proposal that he should be excluded. Mr. Lloyd George had assured him he was not responsible for its production, and, of course, he accepted the assurance, but the fact remained that the thing was known. (Cheers.)

Mr. Asquith quoted the article which appeared in Monday's "Times," and said he had not the least idea who was responsible for the breach of confidence which undoubtedly occurred somewhere. (Cheers.)

He made no imputation and cast no reflection.

He wrote to Mr. Lloyd George, saying that in the circumstances he could not go on. Mr. Lloyd George replied that he had not seen "The Times" article. He (Mr. Asquith) then saw some of his oldest and most valued colleagues and friends, but denied that he acted under the pressure of any of them. In the end he wrote to Mr. Lloyd George that it was not possible that such a Committee could be made workable and effective without the Prime Minister as chairman, and the more he reflected the more he was convinced he was right that the Prime Minister, so long as he remained Prime Minister, must have supreme authority as well as supreme responsibility.

He had been asked why he did not agree to act in a subordinate capacity. He consulted his friends and colleagues and they were unanimous in advising him not to do so. He thought himself the attacks would continue. If anything went wrong it would be said. "Oh, there's the old paralysing dodge." (Cheers.) It was false to say he put pressure on his late colleagues not to join the Government. He told them to exercise their own judgment. It was the duty of all to avoid recrimination, to bury misunderstandings, to give all the credit for the best motives. "Let us above all, each of us, do whatever we can, whether by speech or by action, by hearty co-operation to facilitate the task before the country now. That is my hope, my desire and my intention, and I trust it is yours."

LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION.

Viscount Grey said the prospect of carrying on the war with a weakened Government had to be avoided. Once this crisis had become acute it was necessary that it should be settled, not by a patched-up compromise but by being completely cleared up. "There is no doubt what our course ought to be. We must support the Government in every possible way we can."

He dwelt on the loyalty of the Unionists in the Coalition. "If," he said, "as report says, Mr. Balfour is to succeed me at the Foreign Office, I feel that our relations with Allies and neutrals will be in able and sympathetic hands." He paid a tribute to the work of Mr. Lloyd George throughout the war, and also a fine tribute to Mr. Asquith, to whom, he said, his colleagues gave the tribute of admiration, sympathy and affection. (Prolonged cheers.)

Mr. Eugene Wason proposed a resolution expressing appreciation of Mr. Asquith's services, its unabated confidence in him as the leader of the Liberal Party, and its determination to give support to the King's Government engaged in the effective prosecution of the war. This was seconded by Lord D'Abernon and carried unanimously.

CRASH OF THE COALITION.

WAR COUNCIL ISSUES.

MR. ASQUITH'S SPEECH AT REFORM CLUB.

(By yesterday's Mail.)

There was a very large attendance on Dec. 8 at the Reform Club in response to the telegrams which were circulated by the Liberal Party Whips summoning all Liberals in both Houses of Parliament to a meeting of the party to hear an address by the ex-Premier.

Thirty-nine Liberal Peers and 183 M.P.s were present. The meeting was private.

The official report says:—

Mr. Asquith began by expressing gratitude for the practically unbroken harmony between himself as leader and his colleagues and the rank and file of the party for the best part of nine years. Then why are we here to-day?" (Cheers.) "Because I felt it my duty to resign, not the leadership of our party—(cheers)—although I was quite prepared to do that if I were asked—but I have been compelled to resign the headship of the Government.

"I should have been very glad if it had been possible in a great national crisis like this, when all our hearts and hopes are concentrated on the maintenance of national union and the effective prosecution of the war—(cheers))—to say nothing about the cause and circumstances. I am not, as you know, very sensitive to criticism. Perhaps I am unduly insensitive to it. Nor am I the least afraid of the judgment that history will pass—(cheers)—either upon what I have done or failed to do in connection with this war. And I should have kept an unbroken silence if it had not been that I was afraid that without authority—and I am not making any imputation—that a kind of misleading and incorrect accounts have been circulated with regard to the part I have taken which, I might almost say, if allowed to remain unchecked might seem to involve an unrebutted reflection on my personal honour. That was a thing I could not stand.

"ALLEGED SLACKNESS."

"Now it is impossible to isolate the events of the last week from what has been going on before. There has been a well-organized and carefully engineered conspiracy, not, I believe, countenanced in any quarter of the Liberal party, but directed against members of the Cabinet, true, in part, against some of my late Unionist colleagues, but in the main, I think, against Lord Grey and myself. He and I are the two men who are mainly responsible for the part which this country took before the outbreak of war, and since then up to the present, both he and I, from the first treated these attacks with indifference so long as we felt we could remain at our posts and do what we could for the prosecution of the task which has occupied us day and night now for two and a half years in the interests of the country.

"Those attacks were grounded upon some alleged slackness want of energy, at sometimes it was even alleged, want of heart in the prosecution of the war. I am not aware of any foundation for those charges. For more than a year the War Committee of a Cabinet of very able men had done invaluable work, but experience showed, I think there is no difference of opinion whatever between me and any of my late colleagues on this point, that its efficiency might be increased if it were possible to reduce its numbers and multiply the frequency of its sittings. I have discussed this with one or other of my colleagues a good many times during the past few weeks."

It was last Friday that Mr. Lloyd George brought him the specific proposal that the War Committee should consist of three members, one of the three being chairman, and that the Prime Minister should not be a member of the Committee. The Committee was to take full power, subject to the supreme control of the Prime Minister to direct any question connected with the war. He replied the same day stating that whatever changes were made in the constitution or functions of the Committee the Prime Minister must be its chairman. (Cheers.) That suggestion did not commend itself to Mr. Lloyd George.

On Sunday the (Mr. Asquith) was informed that a meeting of his Unionist colleagues had been held. They regarded the situation as very serious and said that there was no doubt, in their opinion, a change must be made and the publicity given to the intentions of Mr. Lloyd George made reconstruction from within no longer possible. They urged that he should tender his resignation and intimated that if he did not to do so they would feel obliged to tender theirs. He asked them to pause, because he was most anxious—he was not ashamed to confess it, though some people seemed to think it a sign of weakness—to avoid a break-up of the Cabinet. He regarded it as a national calamity, though he hoped it would be for the best.

He had a conversation with Mr. Lloyd George, in which they tried to see if it were possible to accommodate their views. They were at issue on two points, the relation of the Prime Minister to the War Committee and the personnel of the Committee. There was a strong and sharp difference of opinion between them, and in the end this arrangement was suggested:

The Prime Minister to have supreme and effective control of war policy;

The agenda of the War Committee to be submitted to him.

Its chairman to report to him daily;

He can direct it to consider particular topics or proposals;

All its conclusions to be subject to his approval or veto;

He can at his discretion attend the meetings of the Committee.

Nothing in the nature of an agreement

(Continued in Column 5.)

TRENCH WARFARE TO-DAY.

THE UNCEASING GUNS.

GLIMPSES OF AN INFANTRY ATTACK.

An officer serving in France writes:—

I did not come in on the opening days as we were held ready to go through the G. in Gap, but were unable to do so. Then, after waiting about ready to go through the G. in another Gap we were finally put into an ordinary trench-warfare position and took part in a certain battle. It was all very sudden. I had undertaken to lay a wire to the O.P. before breakfast, and then go back to breakfast, but just as I had finished laying the wire the battle began and I stopped to watch it. It's quite a thrilling sight to see infantry advancing. They just walk forward quietly, sometimes through heavy barrages of shrapnel stuff, sometimes through machine-gun fire, and then they disappear and you can't tell what's happened to them until you see movement again and—on this occasion—crowds of prisoners coming back.

However, in this battle the infantry on our front were very successful and soon disappeared over the crest and out of sight; so touch had to be established by signalling. Another officer had been told off to take the wire out to the infantry, but he was very slow in coming up from the battery, so as I was on the spot I took along all the wire we had at the O.P., which wasn't nearly enough. That was the first opportunity I had of going over conquered country, and the German front line was full of interest. Their dug-outs, machine-guns, and trench mortar emplacements and their communication system (great big cables proof against shrapnel bullets were lying about the trench) were quite an object lesson. I picked up about 50 yards of this cable to lay out across the old No Man's Land, which was quite exposed, of course, but it got direct hits at each end within an hour, so it didn't do much good.

THIRSTY BOCHES.

The next morning I took a walk round the whole of our front and could see no signs of Germans; they had all run away out of sight. However, in my way up to the front line I met some Boches in a dug-out. They had no food left in them, having had no water for three days, and they apparently required to guard. They asked for water, but I didn't know where they could get any, so I just told them where the dressing station was. About two days later I was sent off to command a battery in this Division, and came in for a very successful battle on the day I arrived. We took a certain village. The Boche paid heavily on this occasion. I was watching from a fine O.P., and could see them rushing about wildly and going down in heaps under the artillery fire.

This advance put our position rather out of date, so we moved forward to another little dip where we stayed about a week till we got out of range, when we made a further move forward of about 2,000 yards. In this position we had the best fun of the lot. Observation had been getting rather difficult owing to the little advances the infantry used to make every night, and when a certain line of trenches was taken the Boche once more disappeared out of sight. The only place we could see from was about 400 yards in front of our front line, and there we used to sit on a road and observe, till after a bit the infantry dug a trench from which we could get some decent cover. It was practically all advance of 400 yards without fighting.

AN AMMUNITION PARK.

An A.S.C. officer writes:—

I've been, and in fact am still, going through a pretty thick time. I am now adjutant to an ammunition park feeding the guns that are doing most of the present push, and these guns have been very hungry for a long time. At one period 54 hours over 400 lorries, each carrying 3½ tons, carried shells continuously with no a stop, eating as they went (I mean the drivers). They all really deserved a D.C.M. each, as they did during this period one journeys, half the distance under shell fire.

Our guns range from 60-pounder to 15in. "grandmother." Heaven knows how many rounds they fired, but they want all we could supply. Their positions, I start with, were right up close to the German lines, and they've all been moved forward several miles, so it's no easy job to deliver by motor-lorry to each battery. My own job was to detail each lorry to pick up certain type shells and deliver to a particular battery, be in a position to know at any time quantities of each in stock, quantities delivered to each battery, why the such and such had not received shells ordered, and dozens of other queries. Only got strafed by the Gunner-General once, and that because two batteries were running out. It's an extraordinary life. I've been lucky enough to be moved about the British firing line from one end to the other, and always where the push is. Everything is going A1, and we are all quite confident that a big change is coming over the state of the war very soon.

LAWYER POLITICIANS.

LORD MILNER ON THEIR DOMINANCE

Lord Milner presided on the night of November 22 at a lecture at King's College, by Dr. Fisher, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Sheffield, on "The Intellectual Groundwork of Politics."

The studies that were best adapted to the future statesman or public man, said Dr Fisher, were—law, history (with its necessary branches of geography and language), economics, and ethics. There had been a good deal of foolish writing about the influence of the lawyer in politics, but he urged that some reasoning of legal knowledge was a very valuable element in the legislative chamber. In all our great universities there should be opportunities for the study of quite recent, and even of contemporary, history.

There could be no danger greater for the British Empire than a widespread ignorance of the political conditions and political traditions of Europe, and the London University had now the great opportunity before it of taking the lead in scientific historical research, and of establishing a great educational centre where the sons of the Empire might be inducted into the science of modern and contemporary politics.

Lord Milner, in moving a vote of thanks to Dr. Fisher, said he had always advocated that there should be a simple pass examination for politicians before they took their seats in the Commons. In the controversy which was at present raging about the introduction of science, or rather the concession to science of a larger place in our national education, what he felt about scientific education was this—that the great progress which the human race had made in recent times had given such an enormous importance to applied science that a man was now hardly at home with the problems of the day—certainly not with the economic questions—and consequently not fully able to master the political problems which depended upon them. The training in physical science was not so much book learning as actual science and practical acquaintance with some form of science. Whatever the effort, an important share in the educational life of every boy and young man in future should be to bring him into close relation with the great achievements of science. That he believed was essential, and that he believed was as important to men who were going to devote themselves to a political career as to men who were going to devote themselves either to scientific research or to the pursuit of some business which largely depended on the results of science.

The lecturer had made a point of there being too much of the lawyer in our political life. As a barrister—an unsuccessful one—he wished to say that while a great deal of the talk about lawyers in politics was nonsense, there was, in his humble opinion, a certain justification for the contention that our political life was too much dominated by people, whose principal merit was their extraordinary power not of achieving anything, but of making out a good case for what they did or did not achieve. Of course, it was perfectly obvious some seasoning of legal knowledge was useful in the Legislative Assembly, and he agreed with a recent writer that lawyers, or lawyer-like persons, would always constitute the greater part—and rightly constitute the greater part—of the Legislature in any modern popularly governed State. The question was, What kind of lawyers? and he thought nobody would regard a great jurist—a man who had made a real study of the principles of law—as anything but a most valuable member of any Parliament. This did not always apply to the facile advocate.

Dr. Burrows (Principal of King's College), speaking in the name not only of the history department of King's College, but of the whole University, said it was their great hope and aspiration to make London the centre of historical research.

KING TINO.

THE CONDITIONS OF HIS THRONE.

MR. Mc NEILL RECALLS A PAGE OF HISTORY.

Mr. Ronald McNeill asked the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, on Nov. 22nd whether he was aware that the treaty of 1863, which established the Danish dynasty, to which the present King of Greece belongs, upon the Greek throne, contained an article asserting that under the guarantee of Great Britain, France, and Russia Greece formed a Constitutional State, and that this article was framed in consequence of the events of 1862, when King Otto, a German Prince, was deposed from the Greek throne for having overriden the Constitution and was removed on board a British ship, a provisional Government being set up in Greece supported by an army of national defence; and whether he would instruct the British Minister at Athens to call the attention of King Constantine to this precedent.

Lord Robert Cecil replied: Yes, sir, I am aware of the article to which my hon. friend refers. If King Constantine has forgotten it, no doubt my hon. friend's question will remind him of it. (Laughter.)

Mr. Lynch: Is it not a fact that the anomalies of the Greek situation really conceal something which the Foreign Office dare not reveal to this House?

Lord R. Cecil: I am not only not aware of it, but I know it to be utterly untrue.

THE REAL SITUATION.

Commander Bellairs asked the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs whether his Majesty's Government would take measures to see that the towns of Grevena, Servia, and Litohori, which were said to mark the southern boundary of the neutral zone, in which so many outrages had been commited and were still being committed against adherents of M. Venizelos by royal troops, would now be included within the neutral zone so that their inhabitants would be defended against further outrage.

Lord Robert Cecil said with respect to this question he must point out that the suggestion that his Majesy's Government take measures for this or that purpose did not take account of the real situation in Greece. The decision on such matters rested with the Allied Governments and he could not say more than that these matters had received, and would continue to receive, the attention of the Allies. To say more than this one way or the other would necessarily give the impression that we were trying to impose our will on the Allies by making public statements designed to force their hands. He hoped hon. member would not make co-operation with the Allies difficult by putting questions of the paper which seemed to expect separate action on the part of his Majesty's Government.

Mr. Ashley asked if Lord Robert Cecil would communicate with the Allies with a view of having nothing more to do with King Constantine's Government.

Lord Robert Cecil: We are in constant communication with the Allies.

THE NEUTRAL ZONE.

Lord Robert Cecil informed Commander Bellairs that the execution of the arrangement arrived at between the Greek Government and the Government of M. Venizelos for the establishment of a neutral zone had been left entirely in the hands of the French General Commanding-in-Chief in Salonika.

Lord Robert Cecil informed Commander Bellairs that the different South American Republics were fully aware of the settled policy of the British and Allied Governments in regard to the proposals for the acquisition of the German steamers and sailors belonging to the ocean-going trade, which for the past twenty-seven months have been sheltering in their ports.

Mr. Ronald M'Neill asked the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs on what date the British contribution to the sum of 10,000,000 drachmae advanced to the Government of M. Venizelos by the Allied Governments was at the disposal of M. Venizelos.

Lord Robert Cecil said M. Venizelos was informed on the 10th instant that this advance would be made, and he was asked to furnish to his Majesty's Government an expression of his wishes as to the manner in which it could be most conveniently placed at his disposal. M. Venizelos's reply was received on the 17th instant, and arrangements were now being made to give effect to his wishes.

Rao Sahib Kindar Nath, retired member of Provincial Civil Service, has made a gift of all his property valued at Rs. 70,000 to the proposed Ramjas College, Delhi, in memory of his father.

DO YOU WISH TO KNOW YOUR "FUTURE"

State your time and date of birth or your star and age or note the time when you write the letter, you will be given a full reading of your life for one year to come for ONE RUPEE ONLY.

Mr. Ghazanfar Muhammad Khan, Deputy Collector, writes from Moradabad City, "The one year life reading you sent me proved to be QUITE TRUE"

THE KALINGA ASTROLOGICAL BUREAU,
CHODAVARAM, Vizagapatam District.

NEW YEAR PRESENTATION ARTICLES.

UNRIVALLED STOCK OF SILER WARE.

CHOICE SELECTION OF JEWELLERY.

DHANAMAL CHELLARAM
JEWELLER,
62/64, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

DRUGS AND Patent Medicines

With reference to the Circular issued by Lt.-Col Kharegat, Superintendent, Matheran, Dr. Shantaram Vithal, J. P., Mr. T. T. Wright, Dy. Auditor, B. B. & C. I. Railway, and Mr. J. Fraser, Manager of Kemp & Co., Ltd., as Directors of Kemp & Co., Ltd., the statement that "they purchase goods from local dealers for temporary shortages because of their unreliable quality" is not correct. The fact is Messrs. Kemp & Co. purchase in the BAZAR at an average drugs etc., worth about Rs. 20,000 per month. Thus it is to the interest of the public to purchase fresh drugs and patent medicines from the following dealers at FIRST HAND, and at very FAVOURABLE rates :—

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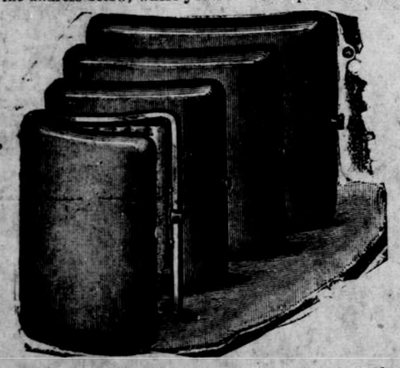

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SOLDIERS' WIVES THE CHIEF DUPES

One effect of the war, writes the "Daily Mail," has been to breed clairvoyants in every quarter of the country. Crystal gazers, palmists, and those who profess to be able to fathom the future by means of a mysterious knowledge of the sun, stars, coloured globes, and packs of playing cards are prospering as never they have done before, mainly at the expense of the wives and sweethearts of soldiers.

"I find that some women are consulting clairvoyants as regularly as they might go to a doctor," writes one correspondent. "Whenever they receive a letter from the front they take it to the fortune-teller to learn whether it contains any hidden signs of the future. Other women go for periodical repors on their prospects in business and domestic life. The results of bogus warnings are sometimes very unpleasant."

In the West End of London a common charge by those who have a tariff is £1 1s. for palmistry and £2 2s. for clairvoyance. One woman prosecuted recently at Westminster was stated to have been booked five weeks in advance to peep into the future with the aid of crystals and gollywogs.

In the London suburbs and the provincial towns half a crown or five shillings is the usual charge, with magic crystals extra and palmistry at the war-time price of 1s. Soldiers' wives who have to live on their separation allowances are accommodated in quantities by clairvoyents who have set up in business especially for these clients. At Manchester a woman who was prosecuted was said to have received 60 or 70 soldiers' wives at a time, seating them round a room and telling their fortunes in rapid succession at 2d. per head.

CANADIAN IN DARK ROOM.

A police official said that officers and over-seas soldiers are among the prophets' patrons, "although I don't think they believe what they are told so readily as women," he added. Confirming this, a Canadian soldier related his experience in the hands of a West End clairvoyant. "I went into a darkened, scented room," he said, "and was confronted by a wizened woman whose frock emitted fumes of patchouli. Having pocketed my £2 2s., she asked my name and then took the letters separately and reduced them to numerals. After that she added the year in which I was born, multiplied the result by the time that the sun's rays took to reach the earth on the day of my birth, and announced impressively that I was 'A closed seven oscillating on the moon.' When I laughed she became annoyed and told me curtly that I was in danger of developing the habit of taking drugs, which was inherited. That was my fortune."

No women take the clairvoyants more seriously than those who regularly pay their half-crowns. One woman who was told recently that her husband, a sailor, would be drowned through the torpedoing of his ship, became so worried that she wrote to her husband asking him to come home, as she and his son were both very ill. He obtained leave, and on arrival home found that all was well.

DRUMMER BOY V. C.

THRILLING STORY TOLD TO THE KING

The story of the dauntless bravery of a drummer in the Seaforth Highlanders, which resulted in the rallying of wavering units during an attack on enemy positions, was related to the King at Buckingham Palace on 25th November morning, when his Majesty decorated the hero with the Victoria Cross.

Drummer Walter Ritchie, of the Seaforth Highlanders, during an attack on the German positions, saw many of the leaders of the attacking forces killed or wounded, and, in the face of terrific machine-gun fire and showers of bombs, the men were wavering and some were beginning to retire.

Grasping the situation, the drummer, without receiving orders, raced through the fire and, mounting the parapet of a German trench, stood exposed to the deadly fire of the enemy, wildly beating the charge. The wavering units responded to the call valiantly, and, with a cheer, they broke into the strongly-held enemy positions. Not content with this gallant action, Ritchie during the day continued to run backwards and forwards over fire-swept ground with messages.

After pinning the V. C., on the young hero's breast, his Majesty, in the presence of Sir Pertab Singh, the Rajah of Ratlam and a number of Indian officers, who are spending short leave from the front in England, shook hands with him cordially, and heartily congratulated him upon his gallant deed.

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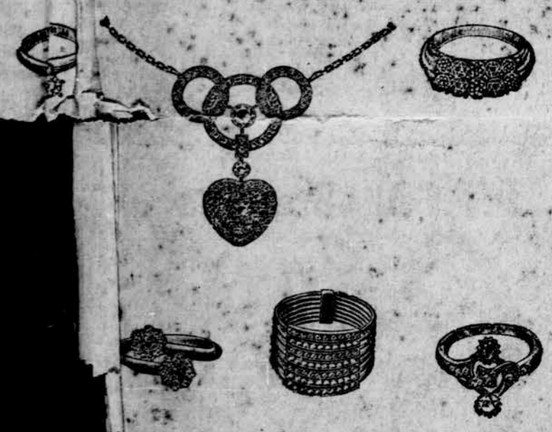

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MR. LLOYD GEORGE TROUNCES MR TREVELYAN.

Mr. Trevelyan, a minor Liberal Minister before the war and now conspicuous as one of the leading Pacifists, got a tremendous "dressing down" from Mr. Lloyd George in the House of Commons on Nov. 28th.

The case of Professor Bertrand Russell was the topic. Mr. Trevelyan, pale and nervous, worked himself into a passion over the action of "some general" who refused to allow the professor to deliver a series of lectures in Glasgow (a prohibited area) and at the action of the Foreign Office in declining to permit him to go to the United States to deliver a course of lectures at Harvard University. "That's how a Grey treats a Russell!" he sneered.

Mr. Lloyd George submitted silently to his torrent of vehement invective until he flouted the War Secretary's Liberalism, and jeered at his allegiance to Liberals. Then he jumped up. "What right has the hon. member to put that interpretation on what I said?" he asked sternly, alluding to some imperfectly heard observation.

Mr. Trevelyan was pulled up with a jolt. "Well, what did you say?" he inquired, falteringly.

"The hon. member ought to know first what I did say before he puts an interpretation on it," retorted Mr. Lloyd George in tones of sharp rebuke. "It shows how utterly unscrupulous he is in his charges!" The House backed Mr. Lloyd George with a big cheer.

"Mr. Russell," continued Mr. Lloyd George, "was found guilty, not upon the evidence of a 'sneaking spy' but on his own admission, of having written an appeal which, if it had been responded to by the majority of men of military age, would have left us without an Army to fight our foes. This is the man who wants to deliver harmless lectures in Glasgow and in areas where there is a good deal of inflammable material!"

Referring to a passage about Belgium in an unpublished speech by Mr. Russell, Mr. Lloyd George said: "I thought the defence of small nationalities was a Liberal principle." (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Trevelyan sprang up to interpose, but Mr. Lloyd George swept him aside with a wave of his arm. "It is not about Belgium at all," snapped Mr. Trevelyan as he sat back.

"This is a Liberal who wants free speech but does not like it when it is administered to him," Mr. Lloyd George observed, and the cheers rang out. "The hon. member is a Pacifist. He is against the war. He has been against the war right through, so has Mr. Bertrand Russell. They don't want an Army to fight the battles of this country, but if any men go about delivering lectures persuading people not to join the Army, or persuading them to become non-combatants and not to fight—these are the men whom they champion, these are the men they are prepared to fight for. They attack Ministers for preventing these men delivering poisonous speeches which paralyse the action of the land when it is fighting for dear life and for honour." (Loud cheers.)

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The Royal Army Medical Corps has achieved many important advances in knowledge during the war. Not the least fundamental of these, it may prove, is the discovery made by Captain Marris, whose paper appears in the "British Medical Journal," that a very early and accurate diagnosis of typhoid fever may be made by giving the suspected patient a dose of the drug atropine.

For some time it has been known (says "The Times" medical correspondent) that when atropine is administered to healthy persons a quickening of pulse rate occurs. Captain Marris, as the result of a study of typhoid fever cases, discovered that in the very early stages of this disease a dose of atropine has little or no effect upon the pulse rate. The ordinary normal quickening is not observed.

His test has now been subjected to the severest criticism and trial, and it has emerged as an established method. By means of it doubtful cases can be quickly separated into those which have typhoid and those which do not have it, and this often at a stage before any of the older tests can be relied upon. It is evident that this is an immense benefit, for it will enable officers to nip outbreaks of typhoid in the bud.

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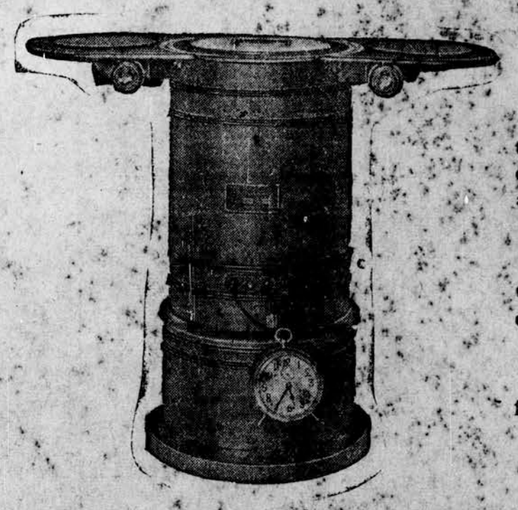

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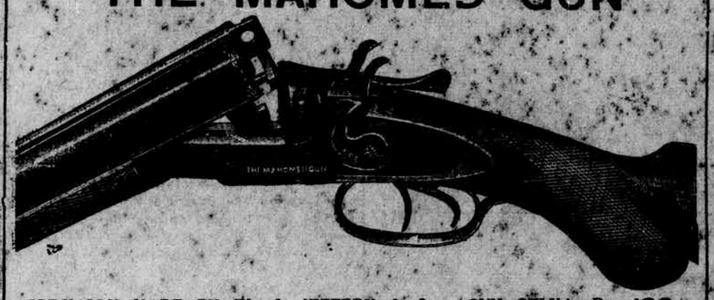

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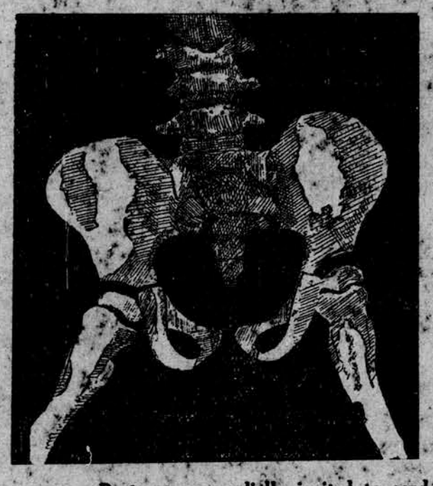

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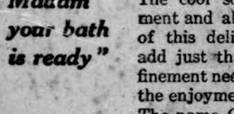

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THE CENTRAL CITY.

THE WAGES OF DEATH

Death has taken charge of life. Here in this city, writes Mr. Harold Begbie in the "Daily Chronicle," if you stay long enough and make acquaintance with the right people, you may see how Death manages existence. I think there is no town-clerk under heaven can beat him at his business.

To begin with he pays well. "Those who work for me," he says, "shall have full pockets at the end of the week." He has faith in contentment and high-spirits. He is cunning too, and knows that he cannot turn existence topsy-turvy without paying handsomely. Life has said hitherto, "The heart of happiness is a man's home; and Death, to whom a home is a child's doll's house, must first destroy that gospel of life." "What is a home?" he asks; "it is nothing but an opportunity for making money. Have no more children," he cries, "they are first a nuisance and then an expense; cram your family into a single room, make your home a lodging-house, take in girls at thirteen and fourteen shillings a week, make money out of every bed in the house." And to the mother who argues, "How can I work at your lathes, seeing that I have a child at the breast, another that only now begins to walk, and a third that is for ever getting into the way of motor-cars?" Death replies, "I will build a creche for you, and take charge of these inconveniences at ninepence a head."

DEATH'S REVOLUTION.

Imagine the revolution wrought by this autocrat in a sleepy town where for long centuries men and women have counted the home a place of rest, have been glad of children, and have looked on night as a time for sleep. Hitherto the organiser has been Life, and a fine mess he has made of things. Hovels for home, poor wages, and a total indifference to the general welfare—this has been the method of old blundering Life. But Death says, "Give me your souls, and I'll make the world a fairy-place for your enchantment. I'll look after you, morning, noon and night. You have only to accept my values and all will be changed. The greatest thing in the world is money. I'll fill your pockets full of it. You shall never lack for this supreme good. And I'll build you new houses to dwell in; I'll send people to sing to you and dance to you; I'll provide meals for you lower than the cost of food; I'll take charge of your babies; I'll bring the picture-palace to your door; I'll provide a savings-bank for you; I'll look after your health by closing the tavern for long, dangerous hours; I'll make such perfect factories for you as men have never seen—full of light and air; and between the houses I build for you I'll lay green grass and make beds of flowers, so that you may forget the slums from which I have rescued you."

Has Life ever done for the workers of this city what Death is now doing by night and by day? Life has blundered by sticking to the idea of individualism and by mumbling the old gospel of love and unselfishness. Death has no use for sentimentalism. Death is as rational and cold-blooded as an economic journal or a Liberal review. You don't catch Death raging against injustice. A good-natured fool like Charles Dickens may rush into rhetoric, weeping on his pages, and appealing like a sentimental idiot to the man in the street; but Death is a sensible fellow, rational in everything, a user of moderate language, a persuasive, logical, easy-going man of the world. And he triumphs.

SOCIALIST AND AUTOCRAT.

He makes one demand of his disciples, and only one, namely, that they shall have endurance to support monotony. He provides a machine which does the work; he provides a canteen which supplies cheap food: he provides music and dancing: he provides board and lodging: he provides surgeon and nurse: he provides existence. All that you need bring to him in order to earn his high wages is the capacity to endure the slow numbing of your sensitive soul for ten or twelve hours out of the twenty-four.

Grant his premise that the greatest good is money, and all the rest follows. He says to you, "Think of yourself. Don't load yourself which encumbrances. Think only of your own pockets. I'll mix you up, men and women, boys and girls, for whatever fun may be going. Marriage has its risks. Children are certainly a drag. If you have only yourself to think about, why, with the wages I pay, you may live like a prince. Don't make an ass of yourself. Keep your head. Have a good time, and leave the rest to me."

If you think that I exaggerate, ask yourself this question: When war is over and peace has come, what will Life do for the workers? Do you think that factories will spring up for them in a week or two? Do you think that ladies will set up canteens for them? Do you think that huts and hostels will be built for them? Do you think that they will be earning £10 and £12 a week?

No; Death is your true Socialist and your true autocrat.

A STRANGE CONTRAST.

One says again and again in these vast factories, these endless shops, these bewildering foundries, where men and women and children are working night and day, "If only this were for Life instead of Death! Our towns and cities are hideously untidy; wherever you go there is squalor struggling against oppression; wherever you look you see disorder and detect muddle-headedness. With so much to do, then, why should there not be as great an effort for the things of Life as for the things of Death? But you know very well that as things were before the war so they will be after the war, with only a trivial difference. There is no enthusiasm for Life. Life doesn't pay the fine wages of Death.

You would never think to go through the streets of this old city that men are suffering tortures across the sea. Death is a master at masking his real purpose. He fills the shop windows with tempting wares, opens his picture palaces at every few yards, and sends Fashion to walk mincingly in the crowd. Enter this restaurant. Those girls amusingly dressed is an exaggeration of the mode, who are having a noisy good time with sporting youths, are munition workers. Enter the lounge of this hotel. That girl sitting in a dark corner, drinking portwine and smoking cigarettes, with a young man on the arm of her chair, is earning 40s. a week in a factory. Look at this crowd of girls in the streets, laughing with crowds of young men; look at these hundreds of people pouring out from the picture-theatres, all gaily dressed and in the highest of spirits, they are the workers of Death.

WORKERS AND THEIR WAGES.

I asked a young Irish girl in one of the factories how much money she had earned in the last week. She replied, 37s. "And how much did you save?" There were roars of laughter from the other girls. She grinned and replied proudly, "Not a penny." "What did you spend it on?" She could not tell me. "How much have you saved since you first came here?" "Saved? I'm owing money!"

There's something fine in this, as well as the obvious rashness. There's a degree of faith in it which is lacking in the pious insurer of his life or the orthodox preacher of wise economy. These wild girls have a blind confidence in the universe. They are generous, good-hearted, contented and wholly indifferent of the morrow. Unusual money is in their hands, and they chuck it broadcast. What does it matter that the fun cannot last? While the sun shines they will make hay. I am not sure but what they are fair Christians.

Nevetheless one could wish that Life provided the same high wages and the same joy as Death—Life which could tell these boys and girls of a happiness exceeding the happiness of all physical delight, Life which would tidy up our cities, Life which would organise existence for the highest ends of the spirit of man, Life which would make the old domestic joys of humanity the supreme consolation of his soul. Death, in one respect at least, has shown us the way. If he has not destroyed our soul before peace comes he may prove himself a great discoverer. Certainty of work, good conditions of work, and sufficient wages—these are the essentials of a State. But intelligence must direct the whole to the eternal issues of Life.

"THE DEVIL'S DELIGHT."

GERMANS CATCH A TARTAR.

The special correspondent of the Paris "Journal" on the British front gives an amusing description of the exploit of one of the tanks.

One of them—christened "The Devil's Delight"—did marvellously at Beaucourt. Plunging forward like a huge elephant, he daringly dashed ahead of the waves of assault and took up a position at the entry to the ruined village. At first the Germans took to their heels. Then back they came one by one. Machine-guns, grenades, rifles mortars tried to bore holes through his double carapace, but all in vain. Sitting well down on his haunches, the majestic tank lorded it like Father Neptune. He courteously allowed himself to be approached.

Some sappers tried to place bombs under him to blow him up. The crew inside lay low. The Germans grew bolder. Soldiers armed with lifting jacks and mallets tried to upset him. But what could even two battalions do against this amiable armoured mastodon? A colonel, mad with rage, fired eight shots with his revolver at close range. If he could have laughed the tank would have burst with glee. But his joking is of a more military sort. Believing the crew were annihilated and the monster disabled, at the end of a long quarter of an hour's silence the Germans closely surrounded him. They were in large numbers.

All of a sudden the portholes opened, machine-guns spat fire from both sides, and the terrible beast crushed, flattened, riddled, slew—a real giant in action grinding the dead under his feet. An hour later, when the main body of British troops were able to reach Beaucourt, they discovered round the stranded tank dead lying in heaps and wounded writhing in agony. The tank speaks little, but to the point.

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EDUCATIONAL SURVEYS.

A NEW PHASE IN AMERICAN EDUCATION.

Much has been written of the equipment of the American school and the lavish expenditure of money on school buildings, and it is true that in some States money is poured out like water for the purposes of popular education. The time has now come, however, writes a correspondent in "The Times," when America is beginning to apply her business ideals of efficiency to education and to inquire what return is being obtained for this vast outlay. The war has also caused America many heart-searchings concerning her educational aims and methods; and, as a result of both these causes, we have a perfect wave of school surveys passing over the whole of the continent.

The demand for a survey may arise in one of many ways. In Portland it was Taxpayers' Association that required a survey of the school system; in Boston the request came from the Finance Commission; in Cleveland the money was provided from an endowed fund. The scope of the survey naturally varies with the nature of the body making the request and the amount of money available for the purpose. It may deal with a complete city system or confine itself to an investigation of finance or school buildings. In some cases a survey has investigated a State university with all its ramifications, in others it has dealt with a single department. The members of the survey appear to be chosen largely from the staff of the Departments of Education in the Universities. The working of a successful business is taken as a model, and much co-operation of the teaching staff of the department to be surveyed and of the general public of the district is desired. In addition to the investigation of the actual school conditions conferences may be held with such bodies as the trade unions and Chamber of Commerce of the district, and no effort is spared that the results of the survey may be made known to the people concerned and the suggestions offered followed by them. In some cases the attempts of members of the survey to reach the unwilling ear of a Chamber of Commerce can only be compared with the methods of a successful commercial traveller determined to reach the head of the firm. Some indication of the type of investigation undertaken may be gained from the following examples:—

AN ECONOMIC SURVEY.

The Education Department of Harvard University undertook a survey of the Economics Department at the request of the latter. The observation of classroom teaching provided only a small part of the material required. Students' papers were given to the different members of the department, and the scale of marking of the same paper compared. Lecturers were requested to state the aim of their courses, and these aims were criticized in the light of the examination papers set by these same lecturers. Investigations were made of the proportion of time devoted by each lecturer to lecture, discussion, and assigned reading. Methods of selecting students for advanced courses, the correlation of a particular course with other subjects taken by the student, the guidance offered by the first year position of a student as to final merit, were all subjects of observation. Finally, 600 old students were circularized as to their opinion of the relative helpfulness of lectures, discussion, and reading, in the courses taken by them.

Another survey illustrating the same willingness to undergo criticism and to submit results for discussion was that undertaken by the Chicago Training College for Teachers by a committee of the staff appointed by the Principal. It would be a great mistake to consider a survey as undertaken primarily for purposes of adverse criticism, and the Report published by the Chicago Committee emphasizes the need of such a survey in order that each member of the institution may be kept informed of the work and activities of his co-workers. Of the many committees appointed at Harvard was one on Classroom Instruction, and the questions drawn up by this committee and sent to each instructor may be quoted:—

"What results do you aim at in (a) the general course; (b) special method; (c) the practice course?

"What are the chief difficulties with which you have to contend in accomplishing the results you seek?

"What do you require of your students as to time in preparing for the next class meeting; (b) in the way of solving problems?

"What is your method of making assignments? (At the beginning or the end of the recitation? By means of a syllabus? By means of typewritten sheets a day at a time or for longer periods? With the active co-operation of the students?)

"To what extent and in what way do you require your students use the library?

"What methods of carrying on the reading do you employ?

"How do you secure thoroughness and organization of the subject-matter of the course? (By daily review? Class reports? Periodical summaries? Drill? Written applications? Illustrations? Other way?

"How do you determine the relative standing of your students (a) from time to time in the course? (b) at the end of the course?

"What relation does each of your courses bear to the other courses given in the school?

"What training for the work of teaching in schools, including the making of tests, do you give your students?

"What sense is your course to be in preparation for teaching?

"What sense and to the committee and to the development and organization of each of your courses. Is it possible such comments as to how each course has evolved.

"Sent by the English department as valuable reading.

"Y SCHOOL STANDARDS.

"Another type of survey was that of the New York schools carried out by Professor Frank McMurry, of Columbia University, one outcome of which was a book of very general interest entitled: "Elementary School Standards." Professor McMurry sets out to evacuate the instruction given, and, setting aside examinations as too narrow and inadequate for his purpose, he sets up in their place four standards by which he proposes to judge the individual lesson and the course. Assuming that the work done in school should be judged by values recognized in daily life his states his standards, or aims, as (1) the inculcation of purposes in life; (2) the teaching of the weighing of values, or wisdom; (3) the teaching of system or the organization of ideas; (4) the development of initiative; and he gauges each lesson observed by the degree to which it conforms to these standards. Although the findings of this survey are in the nature of so damnatory a criticism that one wonders what the terms of the survey could be that permitted the publication of results in this form, yet the book itself is of great interest and very helpful in its constructive criticism.

The last of these surveys to be mentioned is that of the whole school system of Cleveland, Ohio. The report is being issued in 25 sections, each of convenient pocket size and written in such a form as to command a wide reading public. Existing statistics were taken and restated in such a way as to compel attention to the problems they represented. In addition much use was made of standarized tests in judging the work done in such a form as to command a wide reading, writing, and arithmetic. These tests have been elaborated within the past few years in a very remarkable way and will form the subject of another article. Some idea of the scope of the survey may be gathered from the titles of some of the monographs, which read as follows:—Education through Recreation; Financing the Public Schools; Measuring the Work of the Public Schools; The Public Library and Public Schools; The Teaching Staff; What the Schools Teach and Might Teach; Boys and Girls in Commercial Work; The Garment Trades: Wage Earning and Education; and so on.

Though there is a danger that the survey movement may sweep over all the schools in the States before there is a sufficiently trained staff to direct it, yet one can hardly underestimate its importance in forcing upon the recognition of the public and the teacher the pressing educational problems of the day.

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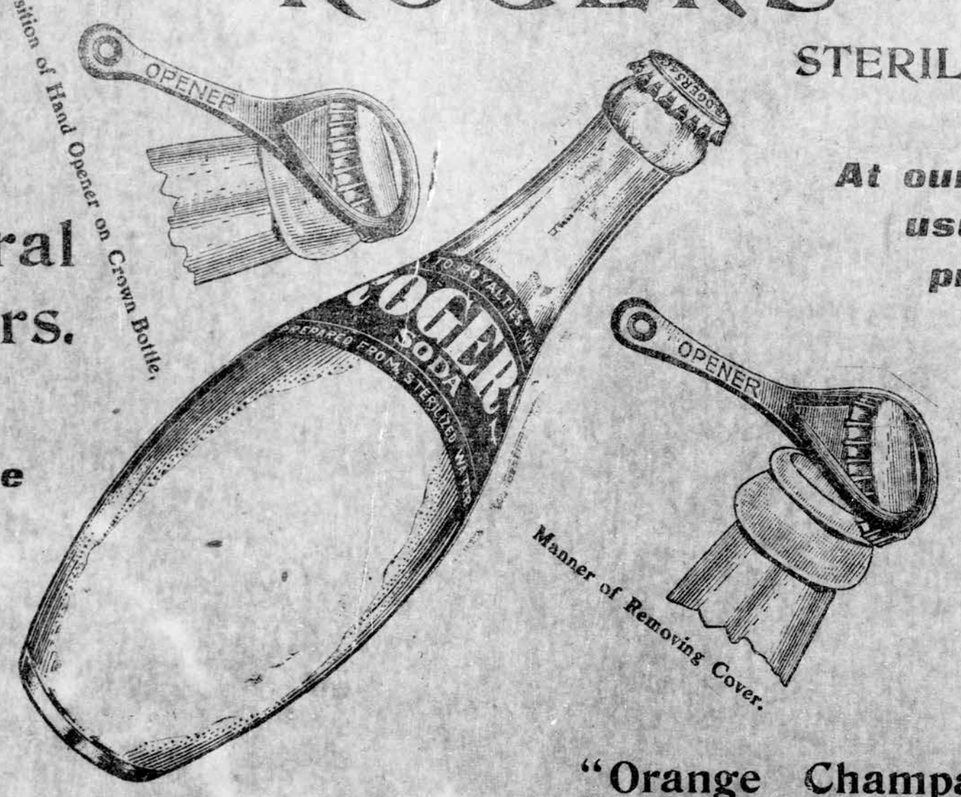

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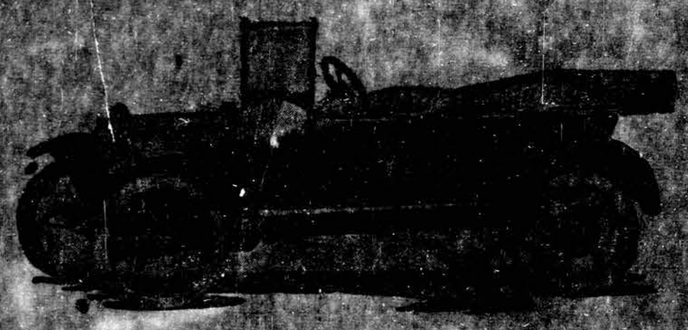

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